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Liberal Democracy's Cradle In Granite Center of France; Freedom Heritage of Peasants

Typical Frenchman Seen as Coming From Auvergne

Radical Socialists Not Revolutionary

Stability Assured by 'Good Sense' of Common People

Second of a series of six articles on the France of today, describing seriously conflicting issues for which Premier Blum is seeking to effect a solution. Other articles will be printed on successive days.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Convinced that European peace depends very largely upon France's remaining a real democracy, French republican leaders have launched a vigorous campaign to check the current dual trend here to extremes of communism and fascism.

Plans to bring about the downfall of Léon Blum's Popular Front Cabinet when Parliament reconvenes in the autumn and to substitute for it a Left Socialistic Government are being fostered by a number of radical politicians.

Sentiment With Blum

Public sentiment, however, especially among the working classes, is still strongly behind Premier Blum, so that any such attempt would admittedly carry the risk of popular disturbances. Accordingly it is generally believed that the reopening of Parliament will see, not the defeat of the cabinet, but an attempt to modify its political complexion, freeing it somewhat from Communist pressure and thus also freeing the opposition from its violently anti-Communistic element.

This, it is hoped, will be the first step toward a return to public favor of that traditionally moderate republicanism which has long been the basis of the French democratic government.

Auvergne, Republican Heart

In the heart of the green and pleasant garden that is France, a range of old volcanic craters sears a bleak scar straight across the high table-land. This is Auvergne, hard granite core of soft, smiling France—solid stronghold of French Republicanism.

Rock, black basalt or dull burnt-orange lava, shows gnarled and twisted through a thin coating of dark green scrub pine, pale green fern and bright yellow gorse. Something about these grim hills recalls those sinister steel-and-concrete block-houses and forts along the far-off north-eastern frontier.

Back to Vercingetorix

Resistance: that is the common trait. This is the rigid resistant granite heart of Gaul, where Vercingetorix resisted Caesar's legions long after all the rest of Gaul had yielded. A high bleak hilltop nearby is still strewn with black stone huts and remains of walls which, historians say, is Gergovia, fortified capital and last embattled refuge of the Gauls.

Down in the beautiful but brief valley, overawed by the rugged hills and rough plateaux, crouches Clermont-Ferrand, modern capital of Auvergne.

Above its bright red tile roofs sprawled flatly on the low black stone walls of the houses, the towering spires of the great dark gray cathedral spurt upward like frozen lava spouts leaping from a live volcanic crater.

Freedom's Champion

Dominating the main square is an equestrian statue of the Gallic chieftain, Vercingetorix, victorious over the fallen figure of Rome. On the base of the statue is carved the significant inscription:

"I fought for the freedom of all."

A better monument to French Radicalism could hardly be devised—to that coherent, continuous nucleus of Frenchmen who, ever since 1789, under successive titles of Girondins, Jacobins, Indépendents, Liberals and Radicals, have been the real Republicans of France. Against the Monarchy of the "Ancien Regime," against the Bourbon Restoration, against the Orleanist royalty, against the second Napoleonic empire—finally against the clericalism of the Roman Catholic Church in France, the Radicals, heirs of the old French revolutionary tradition, have repeatedly "fought for the freedom of all."

Temple of Free Masonry

Not far from the pedestal where Gallic Vercingetorix rides rampant over fallen Rome (a premature, not to say entirely mistaken, symbol for

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Galloway

Auvergne Countryside
Le Puy, With Its Basaltic Tufa Cone Rearing From the Village Like a Cathedral. The Chapel Was Erected in the Tenth Century. Le Puy Is 68 Miles Southwest of Lyons

China Collects Income Tax Levy For First Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING, Sept. 1—Collection of income tax throughout China will start today by formal Government decree, with collections to be made twice a year "from both Chinese and foreigners, whether residing inside or outside concessions."

An inheritance law is being drafted, and it is expected that a tax on inheritances will be collected during the current fiscal year.

Foreigners and their officials have been preserving a reticent attitude on the income tax law, but it is not regarded as likely that any effort whatever will be made to collect

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Closing U. S. Embassy in Spain Near

Kane's Bombing Stirs Washington to Get Citizens Out

Tactful Protest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—Closing of the American embassy at Madrid, removal of as many United States citizens as can be persuaded by emphatic urging to leave, and ultimate departure of United States warships from Spanish waters, seem in sight today as measures to prevent American involvement in what might be a serious crisis.

The whole tendency of administration policy is to get out of the danger zone, but without sacrificing any important American interest. Notes of instruction sent by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, for transmission to the loyalist and insurgent forces, protesting firmly against bombing of the U. S. Destroyer Kane on Sunday, were made public today and reveal a careful balance between dignified protest against the outrage and desire not to exacerbate the situation.

They Shivered

Officials in the state department are still shivering slightly at the crisis that has been averted. They were assisted by two fortunate circumstances: that the bombs from the monoplane which fell near the Kane late Sunday afternoon did not hit their target, and that the anti-aircraft shells sent in reply also missed. Had the Kane been hit, the consequences would of course have been extremely serious, and had the plane been shot down by the American fire the event would have been sensational.

But even the incident exactly as it happened called for swift and sure treatment. To President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull is today being given much credit for deft and poised policy. The statement given to the press by Secretary Hull, describing the incident and paraphrasing his instructions to American diplomatists in the area, called for just the right touch: a judicious mixture of firmness, plus a complete absence of bluster or any language which might inflame American opinion.

Saw It as "Mistake"

Although the Kane was plainly and carefully marked with the American flag, Secretary Hull was prepared to concede that the bombing had been by "mistake." This was the essential point in handling the matter. Had any other assumption been made, the American Government would have been in the need of demanding satisfaction, and unending consequences would have ensued.

Actually, it is hard to conceive how the bombing plane either failed to recognize the Kane, or would have ventured to bomb it, knowing it to be an American vessel. That the incident occurred at all is taken

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Mexico Admits Sale Of Arms to Spain

By the Associated Press

PRESIDENT CARDENAS, addressing the opening session of the 36th Mexican congress today gave first official acknowledgment of the recent sale of arms to Spain.

"The Spanish Government," he said, "asked of our government through Ambassador Félix Gordon Ordaz the sale of war materials. . . .

"There was put at its disposition in the port of Veracruz 20,000 rifles and 20,000,000 rounds of ammunition."

French Help Refugees From Across Border

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France—Spain's civil war is giving French people living close to the Spanish frontier a chance to return generosities experienced by them in the World War. As the Spanish Basque refugees stream into French territory the French people remember how in the bitter days of their strife with Germany, the Spanish people provided them with butter and sugar and other wartime "luxuries." Now every effort is being made to ease the plight of the refugees.

This is one of the features of the war which can be studied from here. It is remarkable, indeed, how Hendaye has changed with the hostilities. Its chief boasts used to be a town-crier with a drum, two-wheeled carts drawn by bullocks and an air of permanent drowsiness and peace which was fitting for a Basque township. Now it has become the grandstand for the Spanish revolt.

Vantage-Point

Newspapermen of a dozen nationalities have made the Hotel Imatz at Hendaye-Ville their "G.H.Q." From the comfortable terrace of its high tower commanding an unbroken view of the four points of the compass, the eye can follow with ease the movements of small bodies of "guerrillas" in the hills, count the seconds between the flash from the men-of-war and the hit of the shell, follow the evolutions of planes and observe the hit of their bombs and wonder if the burst of smoke on the hills or on the Guadalupe fort is from a shell which has struck or a gun which has fired.

Half-a-mile away a stream of refugees crosses the bridge into hospitable France. Women with babies, children with canaries in cages, old ladies hugging bundles or a cat, trundling a small sewing-machine in a perambulator, all staring straight ahead as if in a dream, these are now becoming daily sights as the insurgents draw near.

Watched by Tourists

Literally thousands of tourists cluster on the heights, around the international bridge crossing the Bidasoa river and on the sandy beach which affords a safe passage for those who woul wade from Spain to France at low tide.

Hendaye newspaper stalls offer the greatest possible variety of literature on the revolt from Spain itself, a boon of which the peninsula itself is deprived. In no part of rebel territory would it be possible to procure a copy of "Frente Popular" printed in San Sebastian. "Arriba España," and other fascist papers such as the "Diario de Navarra," are naturally unobtainable in Guipuzcoa. These papers are available punctually in Hendaye, where also you may tune in to Seville or Madrid, as you may feel disposed, without endangering your life or that of other members of the household.

Everybody is free to come and go at this cozy little town. Belgian "reds," looking fierce and determined, clad in garb smacking of Moscow, big knives sticking in their belts, and accompanied by a young woman in a red blouse, succeeded in persuading the Spanish custodians to admit them when they declared they knew how to handle machine guns. Carabiñeros escaping from the rebel lines crawl across the hillside into Hendaye to be interned, others to join the "reds" at Irun.

Tactful Neutrality

The French authorities observe a tactful neutrality. Rabid fascist reports travel along the telephone wires to Berlin. Communist journalists speak their mind openly. French sympathizers salute incoming Spanish socialists with upraised fist. Yet within easy sight these things may mean almost instant death across the border.

Though pros and cons may here

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Communists Get Posts in Giral Cabinet, Madrid Declares

Irun Shell Target

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France, Sept. 1—After an attempt to destroy Irun and its defenses, mainly from the air, the rebel attack has once more subsided in this corner of Spain.

One of the Communist fighters this morning spoke to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent this side of the bridge. These men come and go, order foodstuffs abundantly and arrange for the passing of ammunition "sub rosa." A camouflaged gun has been, it is believed, amongst the supplies brought in.

Plenty of Ammunition

This alone can explain the apparently unlimited supplies of cartridges, especially for machine guns, with which the Government forces, cut off as they are from the rest of Spain, seem so strangely well supplied.

Belgians who are fighting with the Irun "reds," the Monitor learns, are a great asset. Not only are they remarkably good shots, but they know how to handle machine guns as well as to place and to train the bigger guns.

Foreigners in Armies

As far as can be ascertained the foreign contingent, including a number of French non-commissioned officers, exceeds several hundreds. Several legionnaires have deserted from fascist forces and have joined the Popular Front.

Excepting bombing by their planes, fascist forces are unable to claim any decisive advances anywhere along the line.

Madrid Repels Rebels In Aerial Bombardment; Loudspeakers to Warn

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MADRID, Sept. 1—Prospective reorganization of the Spanish Socialist Cabinet to include one Communist member was reported today as the capital was awakened shortly before dawn by a fresh rebel air attack.

The fascist bombing planes dropped a number of bombs into the city streets but a preliminary survey showed only slight damage.

The population was aroused by screaming sirens. Searchlights swept the sky. Anti-aircraft batteries and

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Russian Books Must Be Issued At Home First

Scholars Ordered to Stop Original Publication Of Works Abroad

Called Unpatriotic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The British public was amused when Bernard Shaw decided to produce one of his plays originally in the German language and in Germany. But Soviet Russians, flushed with their newly discovered "Soviet patriotism," are in no mood to tolerate such "unpatriotic" action by their distinguished men.

Soviet scholars have been ordered hereafter to publish all their works first in the Russian language and in Soviet Russia. The newspaper Pravda, organ of the ruling Communist Party, declared: "We must effectually condemn and root out the custom prevalent among some of our scholars to publish first abroad. It is time to isolate those servile scholars who with flunkey flattery revere anything foreign. . . . Every Soviet scientific worker must realize that his duty as a Soviet citizen is to publish his works first in the Russian language and in his own country."

Paper Shortage in Russia

The accused scholars explained that their works appeared first abroad because they submitted them simultaneously to Soviet and foreign publications, but the paper shortage and inadequate printing presses in Russia delayed publication here. Pravda is not satisfied with this excuse.

"The Soviet state is able to print in due time all valuable works of our Soviet scholars," declared the newspaper. "If some publications in the past have been delayed, it is because organizations failed properly to organize their print shops. The Academy of Sciences has been a notable offender; there is no reason why it should not have done better."

"Language of Powerful Nation"

At any rate, says Pravda, prior publication abroad can no longer be tolerated. "The Soviet Union is a great world power, and the Russian language is the language of a powerful nation, the language of 150,000,000 people. It is time that this language takes its proper place as one

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Proved Points of Trade Pacts Made Basis of Moves by U. S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—In a new drive to expand its reciprocal trade program, coinciding with the return yesterday of Francis B. Sayre, assistant secretary in charge, the State Department is making a survey of the nations with whom trade pacts might be concluded.

With 14 agreements already signed, negotiations will be opened with as many nations as possible during the next year. Officials said possibly a dozen new treaties might result. Ten months remain before the power given the President by Congress to negotiate such pacts expires.

Mr. Sayre has spent the past six weeks on a European trip. But he insisted that he had discussed no trade questions while abroad.

Officials declined to specify which nations may be approached on possible trade pacts until the study of trade and trade trends between the United States and other nations gives an indication of which might prove most profitable.

Informal and preliminary discussions on trade questions have been held, however, with Great Britain, Argentina, Chile and several other South American nations.

Since the reciprocal trade program was instituted two years ago, pacts have been signed with Cuba, Brazil, Haiti, Belgium, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada, Finland, France and its Colonial Possessions, and the Netherlands and Dutch East Indies.

All are now in effect except the pact with Nicaragua, which is awaiting promulgation by the president of that country, and the agreement with Finland, which is expected to be ratified by the September session of the Finnish parliament.

Of the 18 nations with which negotiations were originally undertaken, only four have failed to result in trade pacts.

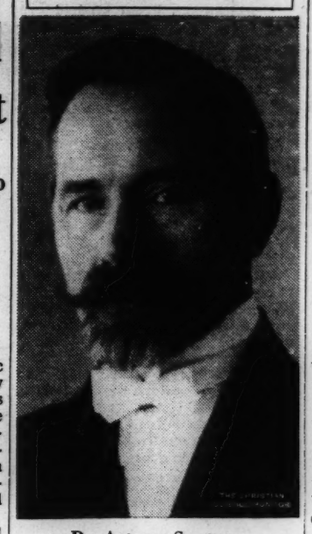
The Salvador and Costa Rica agreements, chiefly revolving around coffee, are still under negotiation, but are expected to be concluded in the near future.

Negotiations on the proposed pact with Italy were stalemated by the Italo-Ethiopian war and consequent international complications. It is expected, however, that negotiations will be resumed with the arrival here of the new Italian ambassador, and the arrival in Rome of William Phillips, former dndersecretary of state and new American ambassador to Italy.

The Spanish negotiations were brought to an end by the civil war in that country and probably will be delayed until after the nation is again at peace.

Provisional trade agreements also have been signed with Czechoslovakia and Soviet Russia. The first guarantees most favored nation treatment, while under the latter, the Soviet agreed to purchase at least $30,000,000 of American goods in return for favored tariff treatment.

Turns From Fascism



Dr. Antanas Smetona
President of Lithuania

Half Equals Whole So 'Math' Wizards Learn at Harvard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 1—If one chops an apple in half it is natural to expect the parts to be equal to or less than the whole, but never more. Yet at Harvard University Monday, as mathematicians gathered for opening Tercentenary exercises, Dr. Edward Kasner of Columbia University, New York, described a new method in which each half of a bisected angle is equal to the whole.

The discovery of this apparent paradox was as much a surprise to Prof. Kasner, who heads Columbia's department of mathematical research, as it is to all who have checked his reasoning and figures since. It revolves around his solution of the "horn angle problem," one of the oldest mathematical puzzles in the world, a mystery classified by Egyptian and Greek mathematicians as impossible of solution. The horn angle problem concerns angles that are formed when two or more curved lines branch out of a common stem to form a "horn-like" angle.

Dr. Kasner, however, working with theories in so-called pure mathematics, uses a technique invented by Gauss, the famous German mathematician, to give him his new measuring stick useful for such angles. "One must disregard Archimedian geometry," Dr. Kasner explains, "for in Archimedian geometry, all quantities are comparable." On the contrary, Dr. Kasner's measuring stick consists of "variables." If one demands proof of the conclusions he reaches, then his mathematics must be followed in which:

Two of the four variables he uses are the estimated curvatures divided by the square of the difference of the two curvatures. The other two are the variations in the curvature. Technically, these are functions of complex numbers.

Practical Uses Seen

Explaining this to be "conformal geometry," he said that the problem is solved by finding the difference of the two variations of curvature, divided by the square of the difference of the two curvatures. "There are some instances," he continued, "in which the parts, when added up, are equal to the whole, but under no circumstances were the parts found to be less than the whole." In other words, if a horn angle is

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Lithuania Goes Democratic; Ends Fascism

Parliamentary Form of Government Resumed in Baltic Republic

Strike Threat Fails

Amendment of Constitution To Form Major Task Of Legislators

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Sept. 1 (AP)—Lithuania, recently turned fascist, went back to the parliamentary form of government today.

A newly elected Diet was opened by President Smetona.

Police took extraordinary precautions to guard against incidents following reports that a general strike was scheduled as a protest against the Diet. However, the strike failed to materialize.

President Smetona, who drove to the Diet building through streets lined by double rows of soldiers, intimated that amendment of the Constitution would be the most important task of the new Parliament.

When the gavel sounded for order today in Lithuania's first Seimas, or parliament, since 1927, the country appeared headed back toward more representative government.

Keeps Firm Hand

Actually, the Government under the thrice-elected President Smetona keeps a firm hand on the reins. Each of the 49 representatives in the Seimas had the Government's endorsement before being elected by secret ballot in the June voting.

The Seimas is elected for five years. It meets regularly each year on the first Tuesday in February, and the first Tuesday in September. Laws are drafted by the Cabinet, and only approved by the Seimas.

But the step of reinstating a parliament is hailed as a definite move away from more than a decade of dectatorship and semi-dictatorship along Fascist lines.

Smetona's Career

Early this year the return to more popular rule crystallized in a new constitution, approved in May by State President Smetona. He was the first President elected when Lithuania became independent of Russia after the World War. He has been in and out of office, has staged coups, and of late years has been virtually a dictator.

Lithuania's political history as an independent state has been turbulent. From 1919 to 1927, the sudden enjoyment of democratic freedom led to an excess of political parties, as it did in so many European countries. Confusion resulted, with discrediting of the democratic process.

Smetona's Coup

At the end of 1926, Mr. Smetona, then out of office as President, led a coup that resulted in his assumption of dictatorial powers. By the middle of 1927, sentiment was strong in royalist quarters in favor of enthroning President Smetona and establishing a monarchy.

Meanwhile a new leader with dictatorial ambitions was in the premier's office. Augustine Waldemaras had been described as one who "likes to believe himself Lithuania's Mussolini."

Just seven years ago, Premier Waldemaras resigned with his entire cabinet. The chief cause was the conflict with Poland over Vilna, which the Poles had seized in 1920.

Several efforts to reinstate Mr. Waldemaras failed, and his career has been marked by imprisonment and exile. President Smetona, however, has been the dominant figure. The new constitution was issued under his hand last May. It establishes a parliament without parties, since all parties have been dissolved except the Nationalist Government party.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Sept. 1

Roumania—Changes Show Reichward Trend

Roumania's cabinet changes take on a more pro-German fascist tone. A series of edicts reported by the Associated Press would bring about greater internal discipline in line with the National Socialist program in Germany. The edicts include:

1. Compulsory labor law for youths between 18 and 21.
2. Abolition of traditional scholastic freedom. Police and soldiers will be permitted to enter university buildings.
3. Dissolution and disarming of all private bodies of troops. This apparently will include the pro-fascist "Iron Guard," on the theory that it has outlived its usefulness.

Military Show—France Entertains Poles

French generals and French politicians stage before a famous guest one of the greatest military fashion shows of the year. Behind a thickly drawn barrier of secrecy they are putting the famed "Maginot Line" of concrete and steel through its paces.

The audience is General Rydz-Smigly, chief of the Polish Army—and a small group of his aides. He has come to France to see whether the French Army is sufficiently strong and sufficiently modern to make France a safe ally. France herself, harassed by the Spanish revolution, doubling of the German Army and the threatened defection of Roumania from the Little Entente, is seeking to repair her strategic position in Europe by reviving the old alliance with Poland. But Poland is making no commitments until she is satisfied the French Army is one capable of winning victory in the next war—if and when it comes.

So the dark secrets of those famous subterranean fortifications are revealed to Poland's war chief. Along the German frontier he sees today how Frenchmen, in the event of another German invasion, would pour by the thousand down below the surface of the earth there to operate the vast engine of destruction said to make France impregnable from the direction of the Rhine.

Golf—Japanese Soldiers Invade Peiping Links

Mounted Japanese soldiers invade the Peiping golf club links and force players to stand by while they ride over it, tearing up the greens and fairways, the Associated Press reports.

Foreigners express indignation over the incident, which they are unable to explain, since many prominent Japanese are enthusiastic members of the club.

After riding extensively over the course, the mounted troop, according to the report, dismounted and went through setting-up exercises.

Spain—U. S. to Avoid Complications

Anxious officials at the Department of State in Washington do everything possible to hasten the departure of United States citizens from Spain so that they may order out of troubled waters the United States warships still cruising there.

From the beginning they have had in the back of their minds what happened in 1898 when an American warship entered Havana harbor during another Spanish revolution. When two days ago an unidentified airplane dropped bombs on the U. S. Destroyer Kane the state department decided there could be no further delay.

"Remember the Maine" was a slogan which dragged the United States into one war. "Remember the Kane" came too close to being another war slogan to suit the diplomats. And cautious Cordell Hull, secretary

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Savants for Collective Security

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 1—In anticipation of the forthcoming negotiations at Geneva for the "reform" of the League Covenant, the Royal Institution of International Affairs, publishes today a record of discussions between groups of prominent men of affairs on "the future of the League of Nations" (price 3s.6d.)

In all there were five such discussions, opened respectively by Prof. Arnold Toynbee, Sir Norman Angell, Sir Arthur Salter, Mr. G. M. Gaythorne-Hardy and Mr. Harold Nicolson, M. P. Among those who participated were such prominent persons as Mr. H. G. Wells, Mr. Leonard Woolf, the Marquis of Lothian, Lord Posonby, Prof. C. K. Webster, Sir John Fischer Williams, Prof. David Mitrany of Princeton, New Jersey.

Topics Assigned to Speakers

Each of the five "openers" was given a thesis on which to base his remarks. Thus Professor Toynbee spoke on "What is the League?" and "What, in international life, is our paramount aim?" Sir Norman Angell's text was "Is the League in a position to create peace if it is not in a position to enforce peace?"

Sir Arthur Salter dealt with "Practical suggestions for reform." Mr. Gaythorne-Hardy introduced the problem of whether the membership and obligations of the League should be restricted. Finally came Mr. Nicolson on the subject of British policy and the League.

Differ in Approach

The majority of the speakers advocated the establishment of some system of collective security, though their individual approaches to the task of achieving it differed widely. Mr. Wells, for example, pinned his faith on a policy of international education which he declared, would ultimately rid the world of its present obsession with "power politics."

Lord Lothian was anxious for a closer understanding between Great Britain and the United States. Mr. Gaythorne-Hardy, while advocating the friendliest possible relations between the two English-speaking communities, felt that "her imperfect understanding of European problems" would make the United States "of little use" inside the League.

Frontier Restrictions

Lord Lothian wanted British commitments in Europe not to extend beyond the Rhine frontier, but many of the other speakers considered such a restriction either undesirable or not feasible, or both. Lord Ponsonby, speaking as a pacifist, wanted to abolish force from the League Covenant. Mr. R. H. Brand also wanted to eliminate force, but for different reasons. He described the use of force as "unworkable and impracticable."

In publishing this symposium, the council of the Royal Institute says: "Peace in our time is a vital issue for each one of us and the pronouncements upon its chances by the group of authorities should be widely read and studied."

King Edward Stamp Records Heavy Sale

LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP)—The new King Edward VIII stamps were issued today and it was estimated 30,000,000 were sold by nightfall.

They were made available at 25,000 postoffices throughout the United Kingdom.

The stamps, plainly designed, carry the head of Edward with a subdued and shaded background as the only adornment.

Edinburgh Plans Future Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—Protection for the amenities of the beautiful country around Loch Lomond, the planning for future development of 13,000 acres within the city boundary of Edinburgh, also of 430 square miles of country in Ayr, are among local projects now under development in Scotland.

This was mentioned in an address given by Sir Godfrey Collins, Secretary of State for Scotland, in an address read before a conference of local authorities in Edinburgh on June 5.

Sir Godfrey emphasized slum clearance, road improvement and town planning in connection with the policy in this respect which the British Government is endeavoring to promote in Scotland. Regarding the need for preserving the amenities of the countryside he urged his audience to "make sure as far as possible that our towns of the future do not contain areas that are so conjested and so drab that they seem to be completely shut off from all natural beauty.

"Let us plan our towns and villages so that, while serving all the material needs of community life, they will also preserve our heritage of natural beauty and, if possible, enrich it."

Geese Weed Texas Cotton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, Texas—"Don't be a goose" has lost much of its sting as a term of opprobrium in Van Zandt county. In fact, a goose is almost as good as a man. At any rate, five geese are as good as a man—in the cotton field.

Some score of years ago, C. C. Simmons, a Van Zandt county farmer, faced a heavy loss unless he could find some means of eradicating the heavy growth of Johnson and crab grass spreading across his cotton field. In desperation he fenced his land and put a flock of geese in the field. He was surprised and gratified when the feathered tribe cleaned the field of the wild grass without damaging a leaf of the cotton.

This year, nearly all the farmers in the county use feathered farmhands to weed their cotton fields of undesirable grasses. It is estimated that 25,000 geese are being used for this purpose in the county. Five geese can do the work of one farm hand.

The geese have another advantage over human farmhands. The latter work "from sun to sun," while the geese average from 15 to 18 hours a day in the fields. They often take a siesta on hot days, from the middle of the morning until the middle of the afternoon, but make up for lost time by working on moonlight nights.

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1936

France Today
Second of Six Articles: Page 1

Traveltalks	3
French Translation	4
Aviation Comment	5
Sports Page	6
The Home Forum	7
"More than conquerors" [With French Translation]	
Education Page	8
Financial Page	9
News of Art, Music and the Theater	10
Daily Features	13
Editorials	14

FLETCHERS
SELBY, YORKS, ENG.
Tomato sauce
LARGE BOTTLE 4½D ASK YOUR GROCER

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This artificial Silk and Wool yarn is one that is spun very full and when worked up is exceptionally soft to handle. It is particularly suitable for making lightweight dainty articles for wee tots. Stocked in 2-ply and in white only. Per ounce 5½d.
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BRANCHES AT
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• HARROGATE James Street
• SCARBOROUGH St. Nicholas Street
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Schoolwear by Kendals
SCHOOL Outfits for Boys and Girls must be smart and at the same time conform to regulation. At Kendals you will find everything the Boy and Girl requires, either for school wear or leisure hours, correct in style and moderately priced. Ask for new illustrated folder.
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Stepping Out . . .
Warm days are here! Step out in the new Norvic and Mascot models—enjoying the consciousness that they are as smart as new shoes can be — appreciating the comfort and dependability that have been built into every pair!
Norvic and Mascot are as becoming as they are well-made: as comfortable as they are inexpensive and hard-wearing. Try them for yourself at your local shoe shop.
NORVIC 3934. In White Suede and Brown Calf, Blue or Brown Suede and Calf, and Black Suede and Patent 26/9.

NORVIC and MASCOT
Attractive booklet of new Season's styles and the name of your nearest agent free on request from The Norvic Shoe Co., Ltd., Norwich.

Closing of U. S. Embassy In Madrid Is Looming

(Continued from Page 1)

as another instance of the hot-headed madness ruling both sides in the Spanish civil war.

Assurances From Madrid

The American protest, forwarded through Eric C. Wendelin, Third Secretary in charge of the Madrid Embassy, drew an immediate assurance from the Spanish Government that it will conduct a rigid investigation into the bombing, and make report shortly. In a note to Mr. Wendelin, constituting the basis of his protest, Secretary Hull recounted the circumstances of the attack, and added:

"Since the plane making the attack was unidentified, the President has directed that this incident be brought to the attention of the Spanish Government through you, and informally, with no intention as to recognition, to the attention of Gen. Franco through the American consul at Seville, with the request that both sides issue instructions in the strongest terms, as the American Government feels congdent they will desire to do, to prevent another incident of this character."

Hurrying Citizens Out

With these instructions relegating the Kane incident to the firm but cool channels of Diplomacy, the American Government was pushing ahead today with plans to get its interests out of harm's way. Other, and perhaps more sterious, incidents are possible, it was recognized, so long as the United States keeps ships in the areas concerned, or its citizens in the danger zone have the presence of these ships as an apparent guarantee.

The U. S. S. Oklahoma lifted anchor for Norfolk yesterday. Asked when the other vessels might leave, Secretary Hull said:

"The chief portion of the 500 American nationals who remain in Spain continue there mainly on account of business or family connections.

"Both our official representatives in Spain and our American vessels have rendered splendid service in this work of evacuation. It is my judgment that within the next few days, it will be possible to determine more definitely by what date this task of relief will to every practical extent be completed and the present systematic activities terminated."

Withdraw War Vessels

Which is to say that withdrawals of all remaining war vessels is definitely anticipated.

Repeated warning to American nationals have emphasized that no further protection from such sources may be expected, that the embassy and regular rail routes from Madrid to the coast may be closed at any time.

The U. S. S. Quincy, a heavy cruiser, is expected to reach Alicante on the Mediterranean coast Thursday, to take aboard refugees from Madrid. The Kane, which was enroute from Gibraltar to Bilbao, on the Bay of Biscay, is proceeding on its course. The Coast Guard Cutter Cayuga took 27 Americans and 22 foreigners from Bilbao Sunday.

The U. S. S. Hatfield, another destroyer, left Gibraltar for Barcelona yesterday, and is expected to arrive Sept. 2.

Thomas Wants U. S. To Refuse Supplies For Rebel Forces

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, has sent a telegram to President Roosevelt urging him to order the U. S. Department of State to refuse permits for the shipment of supplies to the rebel forces in the Spanish civil war.

Describing the war as a dangerous military revolt "engineered by the economic royalists of Spain," Mr. Thomas said there have been many instances in which the state department refused to permit the shipment of supplies to rebels in Latin-American countries and stated that the same principle "might well be applied now in the Spanish situation."

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5. B on TON (Bonton).

Quebec's Cabinet Reduces Salaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The Duplessis Cabinet of the Province of Quebec Legislature has a strong Montreal representation. In the new Cabinet of 14, seven are from Montreal and district. While Montreal is favorably treated in the matter of portfolios the real surprise was in the number of English-speaking members of the Cabinet, being over 20 per cent, making the largest English representation in the Cabinet in the history of the Province of Quebec.

One of the first acts announced by Premier Duplessis was the reduction of $2000 per year in the stipend granted the Prime Minister, and $1000 per year for ministers, making a saving of $12,000 per year in the present Government. In addition members of the Legislature will be called on to vote on a measure which will reduce their indemnity from $2500 per year to $2250, the Premier announcing that a 10 per cent cut was in order. In all probability the Legislative Council will also be called on to accept the cut.

France Honors Professors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—In recognition of his services to French culture, Dr. Fletcher Harper Swift, professor of education at the University of California, has been made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. A similar honor has been accorded to Dr. J. Frank Daniel, chairman of the zoology department in the university.

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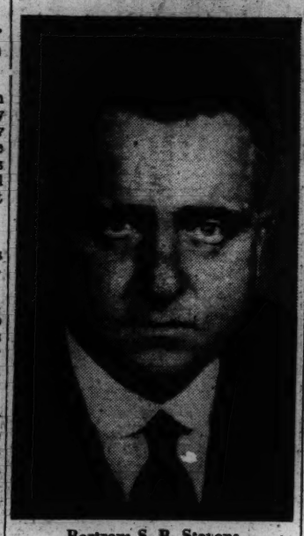

Bertram S. B. Stevens
"First Citizen" in New South Wales

State's Thrifty Premier Pays Visit to the U. S.

Bertram S. B. Stevens, premier of New South Wales, who is now in the United States, came to the fore as head of the government that defeated John T. Lang, Australia's most exereme Labor legislator.

Risen from the humble rank of a working carpenter's son and with a spectacular cerer as a civil servant behind him, Mr. Stevens established his own accountancy business, soon afterward entered the State Legislative Assembly, was leader of his party within a year or two, and Premier in another year.

For the moderates of New South Wales who lived anxiously through the dark days of the economic depression and the extreme legislation of Mr. Lang, Mr. Stevens came to save his State's credit and stability.

Stemmed Extravagances

Though the subsequent emergence of the State from the depression was not due as much to political efforts as politicians themselves believe, but to natural causes, Mr. Stevens at least can claim that he corrected abuses, stemmed extravagances, curbed needless expenditure, and obtained funds for the greatest of all political necessities—the relief of unemployment and distress that had grown so alarmingly during the Lang regime.

Mr. Stevens afterward withstood temptations, as things improved, to relax the tight control he placed on the State's finances. His reward has been a progressive reduction from the Lang budgetary deficit of £14,000,000 in the financial year 1931-32 to a prospective balance next year. That was done by orthodox financing.

States Credit Restored

The people's verdict on what Mr. Stevens achieved during his first three years of office was shown last May when they returned his Government for another three years with its majority little impaired. The good work has since been continued, and today New South Wales stands high in the opinions of the world.

New South Wales bonds in 1931 were round about 40; today they are round about par. Mr. Stevens was responsible more than any other man for that lift in the State's credit.

Legislation passed by the Stevens' Government during the last four years stimulated private enterprise to vigorous expansion, provided relief employment for the workless instead of giving them food tickets.

Mr. Stevens makes few imaginative speeches. He deals with figures and facts. He is seldom ruffled and he seldom ruffles others.

A Character Sketch

"The people know him," wrote the author of one character-sketch, "as an Admirable Crichton of politics. They know that young Bertram Stevens spent a blameless boyhood, that today he is a pillar of the Methodist church, that from polishing the handle of the Treasury's big front door, he eventually became the Treasury's master. Virtuous toil has won him precisely the rewards that the copy-books predict for it."

Mr. Stevens started work as a junior clerk in the Sydney City Council office. Eight or nine years later he became a clerk in the State's Public Works department and within six years was examiner of accounts in the Public Works department and within eight years Public Service Board inspector.

Accountant in Treasury

His work attracted the attention of Sir Arthur Cocks, then Treasurer, who had him appointed chief accountant at the Treasury and Deputy Director of Finance. In 1924, Mr. Stevens became Director of Finance at a salary of £1500 a year. It had been a rapid rise for the boy from the carpenter's home in a working-class suburb.

The service of Mr. Stevens in the Treasury was marked by zeal and capacity. He evolved a retrenchment scheme, which Labor Parliamentarians said was harsh and which caused Mr. Lang to notch a mark against him. When the first Lang Government came into power in 1925, its leader ignored his young Director of Finance to such a degree that Mr. Stevens was forced to leave the State's service. He set up in private business as an accountant, and quickly made a big income, managing among other things the finances of transactions in the film entertainment business.

Became "First Citizen"

If Mr. Lang had realized that in shelving a public servant he was making his strongest political rival, he might have acted differently. Mr. Stevens, long an ardent National party worker, struck while the iron was hot and came forward as the lieutenant of T. R. (now Justice Sir Thomas Bavin). When Mr. Bavin retired from party leadership, the slighted Director of Finance suddenly found himself the first citizen in New South Wales.

Whatever he may lack of the qualities of a popular leader, Mr. Stevens knows how to rule his cabinet. No detail of any department of the Government is too trifling for Mr. Stevens' personal attention. He directs not only policy, but also execution. Where he goes, his work goes.

On a country tour 10 or so black dispatch cases accompany him. In them, methodically arranged on a patent Stevens system, are reports, figures, facts, and opinions on everything of moment in New South Wales. He and his dispatch cases constitute the Premier's office.

Puts in a Long Day

Mr. Stevens often works 18 hours a day. He has the capacity for quick decision, and the ability to classify a mass of facts in their proper category. He brings all his energies to bear on one problem and allows no background of concern about other matters to dim the details of the task of the moment.

A valuable aid is his sense of humor. He has the rare gift of being able to see the funny side of life.

A home-lover—although his onerous duties allow him but little time for leisure—Mr. Stevens is never happier than when he is with his wife and family in their trim, suburban bungalow home. He is accompanied on his oversea tour by Mrs. Stevens, his two daughters, and his son.

Judge Describes Black Legion As 'Vengeance Klan'

DETROIT, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Black Legion was described by the Oakland county grand jury today as a terrorist organization with political ambitions which far outran the abilities of its members.

The report, prepared by Circuit Judge Guy B. Hartrick of Pontiac, Mich., was submitted as 12 men went on trial here for the "execution" of Charles A. Poole.

"As conceived, the Black Legion was a klan with a vengeance, organized to accomplish its objects by force and violence, if necessary; it was a black klan," said Judge Hartrick's summary of the findings of the grand jury investigation.

Officials Named

The report named 86 state, county and city employees as members of the hooded order, but said, "The grand jury has been unable to find any evidence that the Black Legion is an organization of fascist character. . . . No evidence of foreign money to finance the Black Legion has been found."

"The men who are listed as officers of the Black Legion are not possessed of even average intelligence upon governmental affairs. They do not possess qualities necessary to attract men to their command. They are not leaders, nor even worthy followers."

Offspring of Klan

The report declared that the Black Legion was "born of political, race, and religious prejudice, masking its terroristic activities with grim secrecy. It was formed in Ohio, probably in 1931, by rebellious members of the order of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

"Such prejudices, nurtured by the un-American obligation and mob activities of the klan, found a vehicle for greater expression in the Black Legion, an order which is a far cry from the night riders of Quantrell, Civil War guerilla leader.

"With the flashing of the national call word 'lixto,' the Black Legion awaited the pre-determined date, Sept. 16, 1936, for what reason?

"Was there to be a rebellion against the Government? Or was that the date of a contemplated communist revolution in America, which the Black Legion would be mobilized to combat?

Seize Arsenals

"It is certain that the 'iron guard' was the inner unit which was recruited from members of the Black Legion for duty in some extraordinary capacity, perhaps as it is claimed, to take over the government arsenals and powder magazines when the spark of revolution would inflame the land."

Immediately after the report was made public, Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald of Michigan announced that he would recommend immediate removal of any state official or employee who is a "proven and active member of the Black Legion."

The trial of the 12 men accused of luring Mr. Poole, a young WPA worker, to a lonely road May 12 and shooting him in punishment for false gossip that he had beaten his wife, began in Circuit Court here today with preliminary steps in the selection of a jury.

Atrocity Reports Held Exaggerated

(Continued from Page 1)

be weighed with a calm mind, and even though refugees from opposite camps can be questioned, such are the fabrications of the press, the official radio propagandists, such is the tendency to one-sided vision, that even in this privileged spot, the difficulties in the way of sifting the false from the true are immense.

What are the facts in regard to the alleged atrocities of the fighting across the border? It is difficult to obtain a really reliable opinion from a Spanish refugee, one not unconsciously perverted by fanatical bias. An impartial statement on any delicate subject seems sufficient. The reaction is immediate.

Impartial Expression

The Monitor correspondent has perhaps, at last been able to obtain an impartial expression of opinion from an Englishwoman who has recently been staying at the Hotel Biarritz in San Sebastian, regarding the behavior of the so-called "reds." At this particular hotel, she explained, the guests were all avowed royalists. They all had arms during the early days of the revolt. They did not conceal their sentiments. All this was well known to the hotel staff, mostly socialists.

True, the waiters proved unpleasant and aggressive, but the guardians who had been placed in various parts of the hotel to keep a watch on the doings of the guests did their job quietly and without offense. When asked to enter the hotel by the back door, they did not demur. When one lot was relieved by another returning after four days fighting in the front lines, a rougher time was expected. But they were far from being unpleasant.

It is generally admitted that the Basque nationalists, and all other members of the Prente Popular, except the C. N. T. (National Confederation of Labor), show a regard for their opponents which contradicts the reports of ruthlessness filling newspaper columns. It is probable that ruthlessness is exercised only where extremists are in absolute control.

Many threats of reprisals are probably never carried out.

Russia Bars Printing Of Books Abroad

(Continued from Page 1)

of the great international languages, in natural sciences as well as in other fields.

"We have created ideal conditions for scientific research, such as no capitalist country has known or can know. This is understood by dozens of world scholars, who extend their hands to us, being choked with the atmosphere of capitalist decay; they are able to work only under the free skies of our country."

Heritage of Old Russia

The slavish regard for anything foreign is a heritage from old Russia, says Pravda. "But even under Tsarism, the great Russian people, although ground under the boots of bureaucrats and gendarmes, gave to the world genius and talent in natural sciences. Scholars had to publish their works abroad because of the police censorship and because adequate printing presses were lacking."

The "disgraceful tradition" that foreign approval is necessary has survived in Soviet Russia, says Pravda "despite the fact that 18 years of the proletarian dictatorship has given more to the development of natural sciences than hundreds of years of landlord-capitalistic mastery."

Pointing out that some Russian scholars under the Soviets have published their works first in German and then translated them into Russian Pravda declares that "such actions arouse our intense indignation. These scholars nourished by our Soviet country continue to bow down before any foreign country, any foreign language.

Credit Given to Foreigners

"Do they completely lack national pride? Do they still think that our great Soviet state is the same as old provincial Russia? Do they have no feelings of Soviet patriotism? Or do they, like some old Russian novelists, feel that the Russian language is incapable of transmitting their thoughts and discoveries?

"Some of our mathematicians, for example, by exporting their works to Holland and Poland—countries which have never been true centers of learning—have given these countries world importance in the mathematical sciences."

Soviet citizens know that when Pravda speaks, every citizen must obey or take the consequences. It is certain that Soviet natural scientists will hereafter take every precaution against the possibility of prior publication of any of their works abroad. The new emphasis upon "Soviet patriotism" makes it a serious matter for any Soviet citizen accused of unpatriotic behavior.

Sentences Pronounced For Drink Driving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Louisville Automobile club, an affiliate of the American Automobile association, has announced as a policy the refusal of membership privileges to any motorist convicted of having driven while under the influence of liquor or of other major traffic law violations.

The announcement was made after inauguration of a campaign by Police Judge John B. Brachey, who within three weeks had sentenced to jail terms 35 drivers who had been drinking, and who announced that he would so deal with every drinking driver presented before him.

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Revision of Patriotic Ideals Urged by British Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHELTENHAM, Eng.—A plea for greater educational efforts on behalf of peace was one of the features of the world conference of the New Education Fellowship held here recently.

"Far too many people want peace in the same way as I want to be a millionaire," declared Mr. W. B. Curry, headmaster of Dartington Hall, Devon, "but are not prepared to do anything about it."

Teachers, he thought, should reconsider patriotism as one of the primary virtues, since it was obviously a support of the sovereign state and not a support of the federated world state.

Friendliness Needed

One of the most important problems in the world today, Mr. Curry said, was the vast amount of latent enmity to be found in adults. It seemed much easier, he said, to build up a political movement upon hate than upon any fundamental constructive ideas.

"There is not, it seems, much hope for civilization," he declared, "unless people become more friendly than they are now, and we as teachers have to consider very carefully everything in our schools which makes for friendly feeling.

"If you bring up children to assume that when they want people to do something they don't want to do, the best way to get them to do it is to use force, why be surprised that the whole world is shot through and through with that point of view."

"Worship" of Good Form

Mr. Curry then criticized the "worship" in many schools of what he described as "a mysterious thing called good form" which he defined as "a way of making important things seem trivial and trivial things seem important."

The serious worship of "good form" among the young seemed inevitably to lead to inflexibility of temper, the speaker contended, "because the essence of good form is that you don't question it. The traditional schools are the sort of schools you ought to have if you wish to retain the sort of world we have been having, but if you think that the best thing to do with that sort of world is to get rid of it as quickly as possible, then you have to consider in what way traditional educational principles make change more difficult."

Mr. Curry therefore pleaded for the abolition, "for good and all, of all the conventional methods of inculcating patriotism, including contingents of the Officers Training Corps."

Progressive Outlook

Another headmaster, Mr. R. V. H. Roseveare of Cheltenham College, on the other hand, held that "good form" had taken a back seat. "No one really believes," he said, "that any boy regards whether or not he should do up the bottom waistcoat button as more important than world questions of the day."

The great educational problem of the age, he thought, was to give some kind of training in determination, self-reliance, and courage to people who had a critical frame of mind and a progressive outlook, living in the free countries. But it was not enough to give them an awareness of the difficulties and a critical sense unless they were also given a training in controlling affairs.

Movement Now "of Age"

Mrs. Beatrice Ensor, founder of the New Education Fellowship, said that the movement was founded 21 years ago in part because of the "tremendous desire that a way might be found of avoiding another war. Today, when we are perhaps facing another armed conflict, we feel that we must dedicate ourselves anew to an ideal of constructive pacifism."

"We have it in our hands to avert war," she exclaimed, "if we work in the right way, and even in thoughts and feelings we should not think of war as 'inevitable.'"

Peace Between Races

A stirring call to the educators of the world to "wake up the younger generation to the challenge to peace" was made by Dr. Elisabeth Rotten of Switzerland. Peace, Dr. Rotten held, is not only a political or economic or international problem but a social problem, an ethical and religious problem. Education in the right sense of truthfulness and human brotherhood embraces them all and could pave the way to a better solution.

Today, Dr. Rotten added, one of the greatest world problems of that "individual peace" was the right relationship not only within the family, the group, and the nation, but more particularly between the races.

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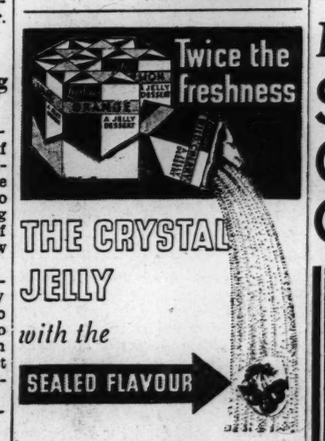

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Lakes Mirroring Lofty Peaks Beckon Travelers to Idaho

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. LeTour

As the steamer chugged from the dock on Lake Coeur d'Alene in North Idaho, the captain turned and drawled, "Tourists from the East?"

"Yes."

We had spent the night near Coeur d'Alene city park and were taking the famous 90-mile excursion trip up the shadowy St. Joe River to the town of St. Maries and back. After days of traveling we welcomed the leisurely glide of the boat and the sight of pine-clad hills backing the clear water.

"We've the largest group of fresh-water lakes in the West, if lakes are what you're after," the captain volunteered as he headed the boat upstream.

New Tourist Territory

"Why hasn't this lake region been exploited by travelers as has the 'kettle' lake region in North Wisconsin and the 'land of a thousand lakes' in North Minnesota?" we asked.

"Most folks don't know about the Panhandle lakes of North Idaho," the captain explained. "The recent building of railroads, highways, and trails in the national forests is going to bring a lot of visitors and sportsmen into the higher mountain ranges, and the territory near the Canadian border."

"Then, too, the mountains in North Idaho seem so rugged and cut by rushing streams, while the lake regions in Wisconsin and Minnesota are level or rolling country," she said. "The lakes there are pretty, themselves, but they don't have the wonderful rugged setting—like the Coeur d'Alene, for example."

* * *

The boat turned one forested bend after another, and in the warm sunshine the trees were reflected clearly in the quiet, blue water along the shore. We could smell the fresh, pitchy odor of evergreens, and now and then a bass would flip close to the surface of the water. Idaho has one of the largest stands of white pine in the world, and near the forests are old "ghost" camps where prospectors and miners formerly worked and hoped.

Lake Coeur d'Alene is 22 miles long and has about 20 miles of delta flats along its shores. This lake lies in the main valley of the St. Joe River, a stream rising in the Bitterroot Mountains, along the Montana line. It flows westward to the south end of the lake where the valley is drowned by the waters which have been backed up by glacial deposits of rock and soil. The lake is drained by the Spokane River.

Haven for Anglers

There are bass, perch, crappies and four kinds of trout in this lake region. The native trout are the Dolly Varden and cutthroat, and the imported trout are the eastern brook and rainbow. Numerous fishermen go to Lake Chatcolet or to the St. Joe "swiftwater" for fish. Farther up the Coeur d'Alene River, Independence and Tepee creeks are known as the best trout streams in this district.

After the trip on a stream which was so narrow in places that one could touch the overhanging boughs from the shore, and in other places nearly eight miles wide, one welcomed the cool, quiet evening at the cabin. The tourist camp proprietor praised the invigorating climate and told us that summer temperatures ranged from 80 to 95 degrees. He explained that although on occasional warm days the thermometer would register 100 degrees, nights always were cool in the mountain country.

The next stop was at Bozanta Tavern on Hayden Lake, which is a small glaciated lake eight miles northeast of Coeur d'Alene city. The tavern, copied from the Swiss chalet style of architecture, has an 18-hole golf course and also tennis courts among the pines.

* * *

Then on to Lake Pend Oreille, which is 36 miles north of Coeur d'Alene. In the early morning sunshine the alfalfa fields and bushes gleamed a fresh green. Finally Lake Pend Oreille stretched for miles before our eyes. Shaped like a huge question mark, Pend Oreille is 42 miles long, ranges from one to six miles in width, and has a depth of 1100 feet. The regular shoreline, with few bays, has many sandy beaches. We drove across the lake on the two-mile wooden bridge to Sandpoint, a small commercial town on the north side of the lake.

After a week of fishing, boatriding and swimming on Pend Oreille, we left our cozy tourist cabin for Priest lake, 20 miles north of Pend Oreille. Priest lake is the northernmost lake in Idaho and is surrounded by the Kaniksu national forest. This lake, which is 25 miles long and five miles wide, has no road on the north end. Another delightful stop is at Sherwood beach, three miles beyond Coolin, a small settlement at the south end of the lake. The new cabins, supplied with lights, fuel, two beds, and dishes, were $15 a week. Camp grounds also were provided for tourists who wished to spend their vacation in the open.

A peculiar characteristic of all the lakes in this region except Coeur d'Aleve and Pend Oreille and Priest lake is the fact that they drain through the gravel and join the deep water table of Rathdrum prairie which lies about 12 miles to the northeast of Coeur d'Alene.

* * *

Salt Lake City, today, is the geographical center of a western scenic empire which contains 62 national monuments and parks. Many of them are within a day's drive of the city proper.

The city and immediate environs offer interest and diversion to the idling or curious vacationist. It is the gateway to a western wonderland.

Nestled at the foot of rugged mountains, the city never fails to catch the eye of the visitor. The comfort and the lure of the seaside and the mountains mingle here.

Within an hour, the visitor may lose himself in the silence of any one of a half dozen canyons which open into the broad valley where the city is located. Rugged and picturesque retreats abound in these canyons.

* * *

For those who crave the salty brine of the seaside, an hour's drive in another direction will put them on the shores of Great Salt Lake, a crystalline gem, which challenges imagination and experience. So buoyant, that bathers float on its briny surface like corks, and so unique in its composition, the waters of this inland sea capture the fancy of every novitiate.

Off in another direction through gardens and orchards, with imposing mountain ranges in the background, is Utah lake, offering divertissement from shore line resorts. Done with this, the visitor, clinging close to Salt Lake City, may travel through the beautiful Provo canyon, with its waterfalls and picnic places, and, on to Wasatch county, where craters pour forth natural hot water.

Struggle With Nature

Perhaps, the visitor prefers to witness the struggle of man with nature. Bingham, an hour from Salt Lake, fascinates the spectator. Here, men literally level mountains with steam shovels to present one of the biggest open-cut mining projects in the world. If one has a few hours to spare, the Ogden canyon, dotted with summer homes and outdoor retreats awaits you. And there are the Timpanogas caves, imbedded in the mountains of American Fork canyon revealing weird and beautiful pristine carvings. For solitude and quiet, a short drive takes you to Aspen grove, with its secluded beauty.

* * *

Travel in any direction from Salt Lake City reveals scenic wonders. East or west, north or south, the vacationing tourist will find numerous points of interest.

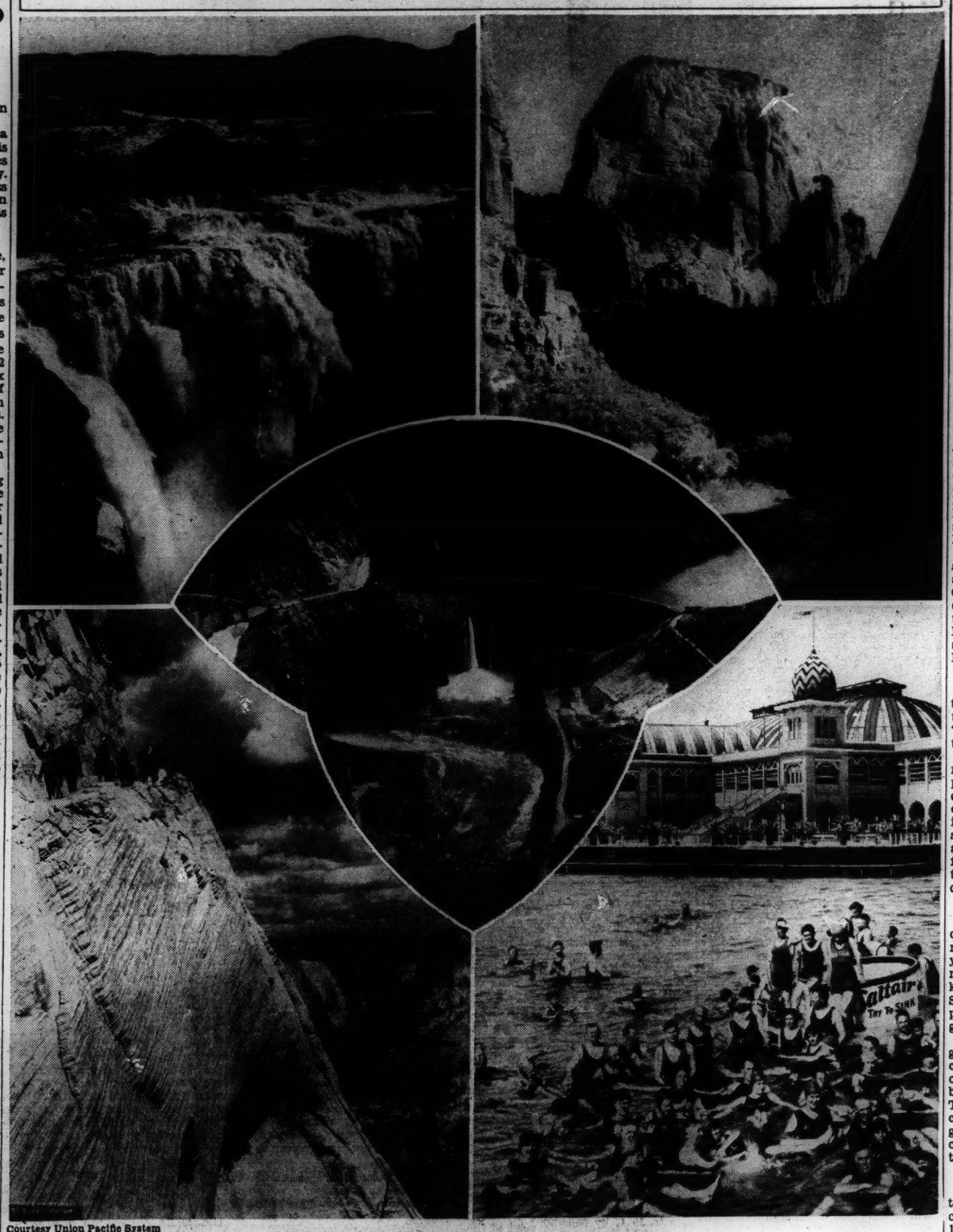
On the north, the tourist moves into the Yellowstone National park, probably the most popular of the western retreats. A land of eternal mystery, with sparkling waterfalls, gushing geysers, canyons, forests and mountains, it intrigues the visitor. Modern hotel and camp accommodations, with guide and tour facilities make the education of this trip practically effortless.

More than 250,000 persons have visited this western wonderland this summer. Approximately half of them entered the park through the west entrance, which is reached easily from Salt Lake City. Up to Aug. 1 Yellowstone's visitors for the season totaled 245,448 persons, comparable with 170,000 for the same period a year ago.

* * *

On the south, the tourist stumbles headlong into the Bryce canyon, Cedar breaks, Zion National park and the Grand canyon. The majesty of the towering heights of Zion, deeply carved, by time, and richly colored, leave a lasting imprint upon the mind of the visitor. Bryce canyon, with its deeply cut ravines and lofty pinnacles, in artful and colorful design, is awesome. Here fancy may take flight to conjure intriguing tales. Cedar breaks, similarly, captivates the visitor in search of new sights and thrills.

Panorama of Majestic Scenery Greets Visitor to Far West



Courtesy Union Pacific System

Mountains, Canyons, Plains and Lakes Vie for Attention

Upper Left—Shoshone Falls in Idaho. Upper Right—Great White Throne, Zion National Park. Center—Arrowrock Dam, Idaho, 349 Feet High. Lower Left—Traveling on Horseback on West Rim Trail in Zion National Park. Lower Right—Bathers in Great Salt Lake, Utah

Demands for Aid In Drought Region Halved by Rains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—As a result of general rains in the north central drought area, new demands for relief have been cut in half, official reports indicated yesterday.

The Works Progress administration has been notified by its chief, Harry L. Hopkins, now on a drought inspection tour with President Roosevelt, that new applications for emergency jobs have dropped from 5000 to 2500 in the alst 10 days.

The geological survey, on the other hand, announced today that drought conditions continue with unabated severity in Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Wyoming. Rains in parts of Montana, North Dakota and Illinois have relieved the situation locally, but large areas in these states were reported as still very dry.

According to the weather bureau's version, rains last week made a "big dent" in the drought map, by greatly improving the outlook for late crops and putting the soil in better condition for plowing and for seeding winter grains.

With 118,172 farmers in the great plains area now at work on WPA jobs, Mr. Hopkins predicted that if favorable weather conditions continue, not more than 35,000 or 50,000 additional will need aid. "This," he said, "would mean a substantial reduction from original estimates made when drought destitution was mounting at such a dizzy pace."

At present, the 118,000 WPA emergency drought jobs are divided as follows:

Colorado, 2436; Iowa, 3251; Kansas, 5135; Kentucky, 8424; Minnesota, 3700; Missouri, 13,500; Nebraska, 7241; North Dakota, 32,390; South Dakota, 27,014; Montana, 4500; Wyoming 1303; Wisconsin, 7678; Illinois, 700.

University Work Is Getting Easier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif. — Amateur mineralogists taking courses in this subject in the extension division of the University of California need no longer go into the field to collect their ore specimens for class exhibit. Instead, they need only go to designated places, where a complete collection of ore samples will be presented for inspection and study.

This condition is made possible as a result of the recent innovation of a "travelling" mineralogy exhibit. The idea was conceived as a means of facilitating the studies of those enrolled in these courses.

The exhibit consists of a case which houses 24 mineral specimens. It was designed by Frank Henry, graduate of the university. It is to be sent on a "tour" of the state, with stops at Los Angeles, San Francisco, and in other extension division centers.

If the idea is successful, it is planned to create exhibits for other correspondence courses, according to Boyd B. Rakestraw, assistant director of the extension division.

No Flogging Indictments

WHITEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 1 (AP)—The Colbus county grand jury adjourned for the term yesterday without returning any indictments in alleged flogging cases last spring in the Clarendon section. The jury, in its written report, made no reference to the flogging incidents which it had investigated two days upon order of Judge M. V. Barnhill. Witnesses called before the jury included five alleged victims of the night-riding band.

Westinghouse Workers Get 14 Per Cent Bonus

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 1 (AP)—Some 40,000 employees of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company received 14 per cent more than their regular wages yesterday for the month of August under the company's excess-earnings plan.

The workers got an additional 13 per cent last month, and nine per cent the month before. The Westinghouse plan stipulates the employees get 1 per cent in addition to their regular wages for each $60,000 the company earns in excess of $600,000 a month.

New York in Its Early Days Had Problems of Present

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—How Father Knickerbocker directed the government of early New York, and intimate glimpses of Colonial life and customs in this and contingent territory extending as far east as Boston is being revealed in forgotten old documents which Works Progress Administration employees are uncovering in vaults and long-closed storehouses of Manhattan.

These documents run the whole gamut of life in the colonies, ranging all the way from a defense of Captain Kidd, the pirate, to an order by the Mayor's Court of 1682 to "keep hogs out of the Bowery."

Newspaper Record

Among the findings is a record of what was said to be the first newspaper in America—"Publick Occurrences Both Foreign and Domestick"—published in Boston on September 25, 1690. This publication, the original of which is at the Colonial State Paper Office in London, promises "a faithful relation" of events of importance. It was designed to appear once a month "or, if any glut of occurrences happen, oftener." In carrying out its first aim, "that memorable occurents of Divine Providence may not be neglected or forgotten as they too often are," the first copy records as follows:

"The Christianized Indians in some parts of Plimouth have newly appointed a day of Thanksgiving to God for his Mercy in supplying their extream and pinching Necessities under their late want of corn, & for His giving them now a prospect of a very Comfortable Harvest. Their Example may be worth Mentioning."

First Weekly Paper

A few years later, in April, 1704, there was issued what is presumably the first weekly newspaper, the "Boston News Letter," published at the Old South Meeting House.

Problems affecting labor and economic conditions of today had their parallel in the Colonial courts, according to these old papers. Monopoly, for example, figures largely in the case of a complaint by a sheriff in 1675 in which the defendant was accused of "taking skins from Indians on purpose to force them to sell them to him and none other."

Fixing of Prices

Price fixing by the Government occurred in 1684, one of the documents shows. On May 6, of that year, the Mayor and Aldermen announced the future price of three kinds of bread, the phrase "five Stivers wampom or one penny halfe penny" being used in the first paragraph.

An early instance of a Labor group demanding recognition and a closed shop was had in the case of the corn and wine porters against bakers, brewers and others in 1674. The employment of day laborers to carry corn up or down in houses or garrets of bakers was the grievance of the porters, who were upheld by the Mayor's Court of that day.

Captain Kidd Lauded

Captain William Kidd held a position of respect and gentility in some circles, some of the papers show. In 1691, he was voted an award of £150, or $750, by the Council of the Colony of New York for services to the Crown during troubles arising out of the revolution of 1688. This same year, a marriage license was granted to "Captain Kidd of New York, gentleman," and Sarah Oort. Mrs. Kidd's brother, Samuel Bradley, bequeathed to the Captain several lots of ground and a dwelling out of gratitude "for his so great love unto me," which, he explained, had aided in setting him up in business.

On the other hand, another document discloses the need for a united front against pirates. A group of merchants met at City Hall, as reported on Aug. 8, 1682.

Pirate Off Coast

"They were informed that . . . being given that a pyrate or sea rover was on ye coast for ye Secutiry of ye Trade & Vessells comeing to & going from this porte they were forced to fitt out a Vessell & Man to take her, which having Occasioned Some Charge their advise and direction was Desired for ye most proper way to raise money to Defray the Same, there being nothing in ye Publique Treasury." The account concludes with notation that a voluntary contribution defrayed the expenses of the above.

The rehabilitation of the returned soldier was a task for the government in Revolutionary days, as in more recent times, the survey indicates. After the peace of 1783, a young man named William Post petitioned the Mayor for assistance, explaining that he had not been able to learn any trade, having entered the lines when very young, and adding that he was "now returned and craves your assistance . . ."

Naval Victory

A letter from Mayor DeWitt Clinton congratulates Commodore Thomas Macdonough on his naval victory on Lake Champlain on Sept. 11, 1814. The Mayor commends him not only for gallantry, but because of "the intimate connection of this great achievement with the effectual protection of the Northern frontier of this State and Vermont against the incursions of the enemy." Macdonough's reply is that "to meet the approbation of my country has always been my greatest ambition."

Slavery is a recurring feature of the domestic scene presented by these documents. In one instance a will filed by Asher Levy provided that his Negro slave, Cressie, be granted complete freedom after the passing of his wife. An inventory of the estate of Thomas Cornell lists Negro and Indian slaves with other property like cheese, butter and whalebone.

Theater Survey

The survey of the theater in New York, which is one field that has been completed by the workers, gives glimpses of what the theater-going public of more than a century ago demanded. Performances at the John Street Theater over a period from 1792 to 1830 began at 6:15 p. m. and in addition to a play of even such solid merit as "Merchant of Venice," included a sailor's hornpipe dance or tight rope walking.

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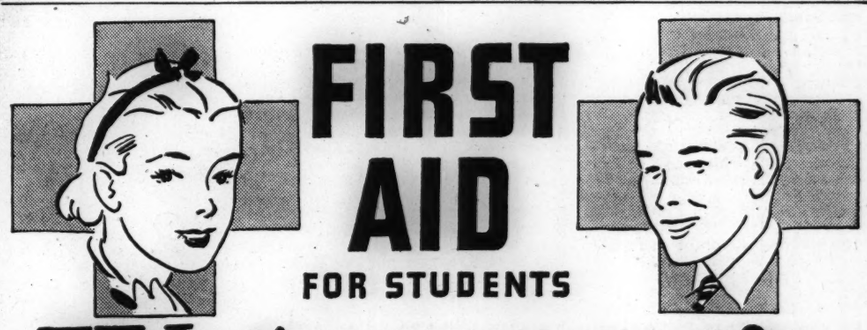

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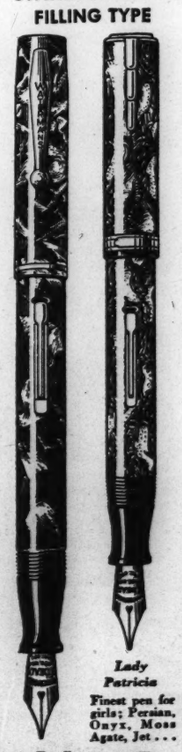

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Silver Ray $5 Emerald Ray $6
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Liberal Democracy's Cradle In Granite Center of France

(Continued from Page 1)

Caesar conquered Gaul—and Roman Catholic clericalism is far from fallen in present-day France!) stands a big solid building in black lava-like stone. Over its bulky romanesque doorway are the words: "Free Thought"—Libre Pensée.

Here, in this and a hundred other temples of Free Masonry scattered throughout France, is the cradle of French liberal democracy, with all its admitted weakness and damning faults as well as its fundamental virtues. No longer comparable to American or English Free Masonry since it has renounced the Great Architect, the Masonic movement here has become hardly more than a mildly anti-clerical camaraderie, framework of the French Radical Party machine; but it still remains a militant stronghold of free thought in the sense of mental, personal and political liberty, and as such it is today the target of the bitterest shafts of absolutism.

Look to Auvergne

"The typical Frenchman," writes André Siegfried, modern French historian and political essayist, "is too often sought in the salons of Paris or the cafés of voluble Provence. You will find him rather in the brawny peasant of Auvergne, that squat, square-headed, dark-skinned and awkward but untiring chaser of sous!"

What then are the characteristics of this typical Frenchman of Auvergne?

Individualism, first of all—but a primarily resistant and negative individualism. Unlike the Anglo-Saxon variety, it is not cooperative. The average Frenchman and particularly the average French peasant, seeks above all personal independence. His ambition is to acquire a little house, a little bit of ground for a garden, a small shop, a modest income, which will leave him self-sufficient economically so that he can be independent intellectually. As Siegfried acutely discerns, "each Frenchman thinks he can be rich all by himself!"

This egoism—an extreme defect arising from his individualism—has one particularly grave result: it makes the average Frenchman inclined to be very distrustful, suspicious, fearful.

Widespread Distrust

With his own compatriots as well as with neighboring nations, the French often appears unable to overcome a tendency toward sceptical distrust which complicates and even discolors his international relations as well as his business affairs.

But the Frenchman—even the simplest peasant or laborer—has, in other respects, a keenly reasonable "bon sens," a soundly adult mentality which makes him a delightful conversationalist. He has a remarkable sense of proportion, of moderation which endows him with unusually good critical faculties and an irrepressible sense of humor.

When all France in June of this year hung in anguished suspense as the wide-spread stay-in strikes threatened for a brief moment to develop into a revolutionary movement, this moderation and this sense of humor saved the situation. The general restraint and jovial good humor of both strikers and patrons appeared, with a few exceptions, inexhaustible.

Striking for more pay, the "suicide crew" of the little life-saving boat on the Seine in Paris solemnly stuck up a sign: "Absolutely no jumping in allowed while the crew is on strike!"

Herriot, Typical Frenchman

Naturally, however, not all the characteristics of the typical French Radical are derived from the rocky fastnesses of Auvergne. There is no more typical Frenchman than Edouard Herriot, leader of the Radical Party, bulky Burgundian mayor of Lyons.

Burgandy is a soft land. Misty blue hills hint of the Scottish Highlands, from a distance. Here, however, the hills are covered, not with purple heather but with gray green vineyards. Valleys are wide, lush gardens, lined with tall swaying Lombardy poplars, or undulating waves of pale golden grain flecked with the red phosphorescene of poppies.

Lyons itself is a city of small shops and of artisans—the workers in the famous silk factories. Recently the influx of other heavier industries has brought a big increase in the number of communists and socialists, but essentially Lyons remains Radical: anti-clerical, democratic, mildly socialistic in theory and soundly conservative in fact.

Radicals Aren't Reds

For it must be clearly understood that the term "Radical" in France does not mean "red."

The real color of the French radical is blue, blue of the hills of Burgundy and the heather of high Auvergne, halfway between the white of monarchy or extreme conservatism and the red of Marxianism. But the Radicals like to paint themselves pale pink, and give themselves misleading names, such as "Radical-Socialists" (the official name of the Radical Party), Republican Socialists, Left Radicals. Underneath these socialistic-sounding misnomers however, the Radical is no revolutionary. He is a stanch Republican, a militant enemy of "reaction," by which he means the conservative forces of clericalism, the remains of the feudal land-holding nobility and the new "big bourgeois" economic aristocracy. In his essentially "small" way, though, he is a die-hard conservative, in affairs of the pocketbook, of property and of national defense.

Radicalism at Low Ebb

For fully three-score years, the Radicals have been the mainstay of the Third Republic.

But today Radicalism is at a low ebb in France. For the first time in the history of the Republic's sixty-odd years, socialism has dislodged the Radicals from their dominant place as the largest single French party.

As in Germany just before Adolf Hitler came into power, there is a tendency for the moderate, liberal elements, which everywhere are the essential bases of democratic government, to disappear, leaving only the two extremes in final conflict. This present crisis in France is undeniably due in part to weakness and faults and failures of the Republic itself. Reduced to their barest essentials, the most glaring of these flaws may briefly be outlined as follows:

1. **Bureaucratic Tyranny**—France could be defined with only slight exaggeration as an administrative dictatorship of minor functionaries. At least a tenth of the 40,000,000 Frenchmen are directly dependent on the state. And the number is growing swiftly and steadily, for it is the cherished ambition of multitudes of Frenchmen to become a state employee. Not for the salary, which is generally small and often frankly inadequate, but for that "summum bonum" of the Frenchman—security.

"Once a functionary always a functionary" is not merely a phrase, it is the actual fact in France. This absolute certainty of uninterrupted employment with assurance of a retirement pension in old age unhappily has opened wide the door of French administration to indifference, incompetence and complaisance. With its petty tyranny, its inefficiency, its tangled red-tape and oft-times its corruption, French bureaucracy constitutes an object-lesson which could profitably be pondered and heeded in certain other countries where "new deals" may be multiplying immoderately the number of bureaucratic administrations and sub-administrations.

2. **Electoral Inequalities** — The present highly localized electoral régime in France has many serious faults. It puts too much power in the hands of party machines, and leaves the deputy too directly exposed to pressure from private interests. Furthermore, representation is not proportional, so that Parliament does not always reflect accurately the real wishes of the electorate. It can be shown, for instance, that due to electoral anomalies only a minority of the voters are represented in Parliament: that is to say that more votes are cast for candidates who are defeated than for those who are elected.

3. **Executive Instability** — Thirteen governments in the past four years: an average of three new cabinets a year, a governmental crisis every three or four months—obviously such instability of the executive branch of government renders next to impossible any real efficiency of administration. Some reform giving the President or Premier power to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies is clearly necessary to stabilize the situation and restore to the executive at least some of the authority which has been gradually usurped by the legislative in France.

4. **The "Republic of Little Pals"** —As in most democratic governments, active political control in France has fallen largely into the hands of party "machines"—local bosses and committees. The disadvantages of this state of affairs are intensified in France, however, by the tendency of these party machines to become identified with the innumerable functionaries of state and local civic servants. In this way, the Legislative and Administrative functions of Government tend to become a kind of "closed corporation", a sort of official—and very officious—family wherein rules a strong spirit of "camaraderie", a loose solidarity of interest based on the well-known "you do this for me and I'll do that for you."

Official Complaisance

While not without its pleasant advantages and good points, this "République des Camarades" or Republic of Little Pals, as it has been appropriately called, easily leads to serious neglect of the public interest, and to an official complaisance which all too often develops into complicty with incompetence or even with actual corruption.

It is this which made possible the numerous French politico-financial scandals culminating in the ill-famed Stavisky affair, furnished the occasion for the semi-revolutionary riots in the Place de la Concorde on February 6, 1934.

5. **The Moral Issue**—Underlying all these and numerous other weaknesses apparent in France's democratic institutions is a moral crisis. Frenchmen themselves have been the first to recognize and courageously acknowledge this danger. In one of countless articles published recently in France on this moral issue, an eminent French author, editor and philosopher, Paul Gaultier, points out very justly that "the vast majority of Frenchmen are good fellows who are disgusted by the prevalent demoralization," but he chides them for failure to insist on an effectual reaction away from "the moral scepticism due to the decline of spiritual values."

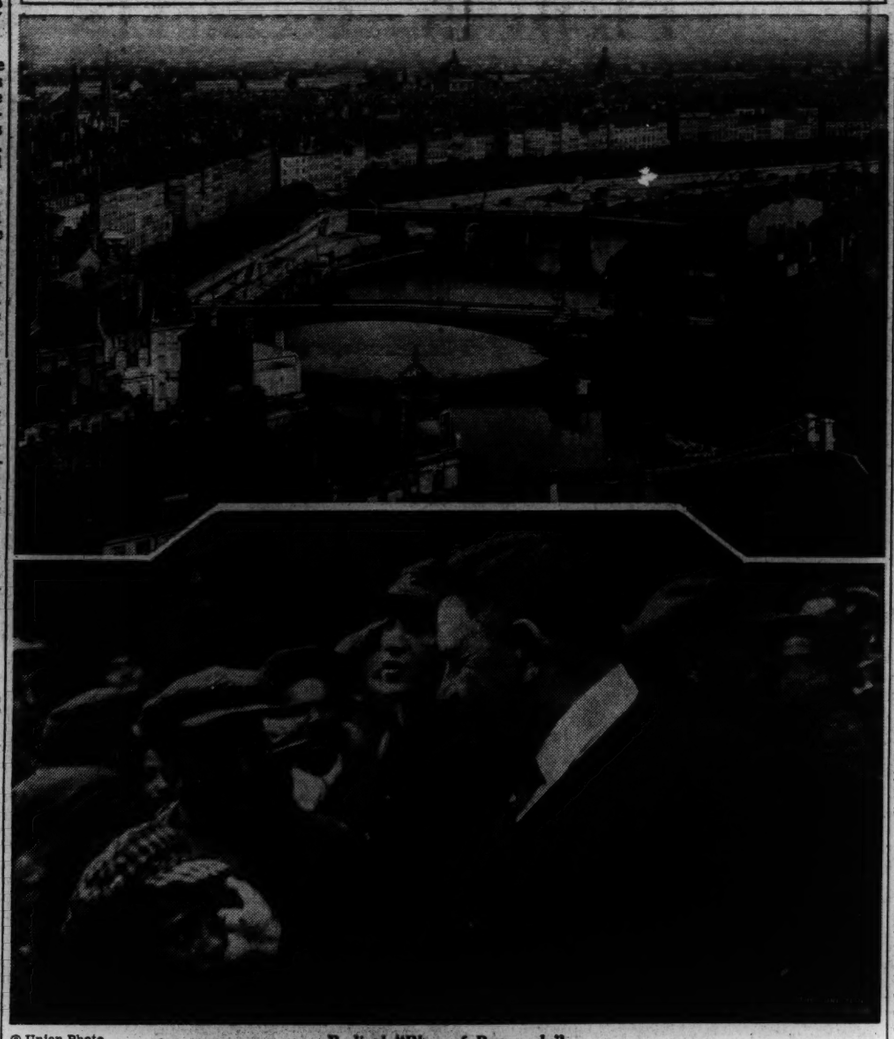
Indifferent to Morality

"We are in the presence of an undeniable lapse of morality and especially of honesty, even in those public administrations which were formerly above suspicion," he writes. "Too many citizens devote themselves to making as much money as possible by means more or less legal. And even this pales into insignificance beside the indifference which part of our society professes for the most elementary moral principles.

"This demoralization is unquestionably at the origin of most of the crises from which we are suffering: political crisis, social crisis, economic crisis, and others which threaten, if we do not take care, to sink western civilization into the worst sort of anarchy and from there into barbarism.

"That is why, if it is indispensable to envisage technical, political, economic, social and financial remedies for our present difficulties, it is absolutely necessary to grasp the fact that none of them will be efficacious without a profound moral restoration, and a spiritual renaissance of minds and hearts."

In the Heart of France



© Union Photo

Radical "Blue of Burgundy"

Upper—Panoramic View of Lyons—City of Small Shops and Industrious Artisans; Famous for Its Busy Silk Factories and Its Conservatism. Lower—Mayor of Lyons, Edouard Herriot, Leader of France's Radical Socialists and Called the "Typical Frenchman," Talks to His Fellow-Citizens

Garment Makers Defy A. F. L. Order Suspending Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—Defiance of the American Federation of Labor's order suspending the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union because of participation in the Committee for Industrial Organization is voiced in a letter from the union before William Green, president of the federation.

Through David Dubinsky, its president, the union asks Mr. Green to lift the suspension order and refer the dispute to the next national convention of the federation in Tampa, Fla., this autumn. The letter stressed that the executive council of the federation has no power to discipline autonomous self-governing bodies like the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union.

The union, said to have 225,000 members, is the third largest affiliated with the federation and has maintained an unbroken connection with the parent organization for 36 years.

"We recognize that the punitive action of the council in this instance and its refusal to submit the controversy between itself and the 12 international unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor . . . is a grave violation of our rights and we cannot obey this decision even under threat of suspension," the letter says.

"We would only comply with a decision of the executive to withdraw from the Committee of Industrial Organization if such authority is conferred upon it by a convention at which all international unions of the American Federation of Labor are fully represented and given opportunity to voice their sides and opinions."

By referring the issue to the convention, the executive council of the federation would "restore faith in democratic procedure in the organized labor movement," the letter says.

Field Fortune Surplus Goes to American Heirs

CHICAGO, Sept. 1 (AP)—Superior Judge Walter T. Stanton has ruled that the bulk of a $660,310 surplus from a trust fund created by Marshall Field in 1906 must go to 67 American heirs. The court held that four British heirs of Lady Ethel Field Beatty, a daughter, were entitled to $97,820, to cover interest on bequests she made them from the time of her passing, July 17, 1932.

Marshall Field left a fortune of $120,000,000. He established two trust funds for his daughter, the wife of the late Admiral Earl Beatty. One was for $2,000,000, composed principally of Chicago real estate. The other was for $3,000,000, entrusted to the United States Trust Company in New York, and composed almost entirely of securities.

La France et l'Allemagne —Un nouveau Départ?

La prochaine série de conférences internationales, à laquelle on s'attend à voir participer l'Allemagne après sa longue "absence" du troupeau diplomatique, a suscité autre chose que de l'intérêt en France. Elle a éveillé le désir très fervent et profondément sincère que cette nouvelle initiative puisse résulter en une amélioration véritable et durable des rapports franco-allemands.

Cet espoir n'est pas nouveau chez les Français. On peut dire que la grande majorité du peuple de France — comme sans doute la grande majorité du peuple allemand — a depuis longtemps souhaité un rapprochement qui dissiperait les lourds nuages d'appréhension et de crainte qui pèsent sur l'Europe. Mais la situation présente aujourd'hui un aspect nouveau, résultant de la fermeur quasi-universelle que cet espoir a fait naître non seulement dans le public en général, mais également dans les milieux politiques.

Cependant le scepticisme, la méfiance profonde, demeurent encore. Le chancelier Hitler est-il vraiment sincère dans ses offres de paix à la France? demande-t-on. Et même s'il l'est, cela ne signifie-t-il pas simplement qu'il désire conclure un accord avec la France, en Europe occidentale, afin d'avoir les mains libres en Europe orientale? Les alliés de la France en Europe orientale, et notamment la Russie et la Tchécoslovaquie, ne considéreront-ils pas tout rapprochement franco-allemand comme un signe qu'on les abandonne à leur sort?

Il y a quelque temps, pendant un entracte à la Chambre, je discutai ce dilemme avec un Allemand de ma connaissance qui est le correspondant à Paris d'une des principales agences de Berlin. Comme nous arpentions la Salle des pas perdus en attendant la reprise de la séance, il parla de la contradiction tragique qui existe entre le désir évidemment sincère des Français de faire la paix avec l'Allemagne, et leur incapacité apparente de surmonter suffisamment leurs appréhensions pour tenter de l'établir.

"Mais mettez-vous à leur place," lui dis-je. "Souvenez-vous de *Mein Kampf*, des menaces et des imprécations contre la France que ce livre contient, et de ses projets d'expansion vers l'est."

"Évidemment, si on essaye de construire sur le passé—que ce soit celui du siècle dernier ou celui de la dernière décade, quand *Mein Kampf* fut écrit, il y a peu d'espoir d'arriver à une entente," me répondit-il. "Selon moi, M. Hitler est sincère maintenant, lorsqu'il exprime le désir de s'entendre avec la France dans le présent et dans l'avenir. Pourquoi ne pas le prendre au mot?"

"Eh bien, en admettant même qu'il désire vraiment la paix avec les Français—que faites-vous de la Tchécoslovaquie et de la Russie?"

"Et la Pologne," rétorqua-t-il. "Et la Pologne? Si je vous avais dit il y a cinq ans que l'Allemagne et la Pologne—'la soute aux poudres de l'Europe'—seraient en bon termes, l'auriez-vous cru et la France l'aurait-elle cru? Et l'Autriche—et la reprise des 'relations normales' entre l'Allemagne et l'Autriche? Pourquoi ne trouverait-on pas demain des solutions tout aussi paisibles en ce qui concerne la Tchécoslovaquie, et éventuellement pour la Russie—bien que nous n'ayons même pas de frontières qui touchent à ce dernier pays."

"Oui, tout cela est très juste," répondis-je. "Mais n'existait-il pas une différence essentielle entre les deux? N'est-il pas possible de dire que le rapprochement germano-polonais se fit *contre* la Russie, que la Pologne craignait encore plus, si possible, que l'Allemagne? Mais la France, elle, n'a pas d'autre ennemi virtuel."

"Je vois ce que vous voulez dire," répondit d'un air pensif mon ami d'Allemagne. "Vous croyez que pour satisfaire la logique des Français, il faut que nous trouvions quelqu'un ou quelque chose contre qui ou contre quoi la France et l'Allemagne puissent s'allier."

"Oui," répondis-je, "cela revient à peu près à cela."

"Mais c'est facile," continua-t-il en souriant. "Nous avons précisément un ennemi commun de ce genre, les Français et nous."

"Vraiment? Qui est-ce?"

"Ne dites pas *qui* est-ce, mais *qu'est-ce?*" répondit-il. "L'Allemagne et la France ont pour ennemi commun la crise économique. Pourquoi nos deux pays ne s'entendraient-ils pas pour combattre cette crise qui leur cause à tous deux tant de misère?"

"Vous rendez-vous compte," continua-t-il avec un enthousiasme grandissant, "que la France et l'Allemagne sont économiquement complémentaires, qu'elles se complètent d'une façon remarquable? Si le commerce entre les deux pays redevenait normal—c'est-à-dire si toutes les restrictions commerciales et monétaires existant entre nous étaient levées, et si le protectionnisme excessif résultant de la crainte de la guerre disparaissait—l'impulsion donnée au commerce et à l'industrie dans les deux pays serait incalculable. Et pourquoi un tel accord entre la France et l'Allemagne ne serait-il pas le premier pas vers une suppression générale des restrictions partout, vers un renouveau général du commerce et de la prospérité?"

"Pourquoi pas?" affirmai-je, tandis qu'une cloche nous annonçait la reprise de la séance de la Chambre. "Après tout, c'est surtout la crainte qui a paralysé le commerce, et un accord entre l'Allemagne et la France contribuerait certainement beaucoup à remplacer cette crainte par la confiance."

"Évidemment," approuva mon interlocuteur. "Ce ne sera peut-être pas facile, mais l'enjeu vaut la partie. Et pouvez-vous trouver de meilleure base pour une entente franco-allemande qu'une magnifique alliance de ce genre contre la crise économique? Moi je ne le puis pas."

Ni moi non plus!

[Cet article paraît en anglais à la dernière page parmi les éditoriaux]

Soviet Buys Herring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Some 40,000 tons of herrings have been sold by the Netherlands to Soviet Russia—the largest sale on record.

Runs Longest Between Fillings

It's a long time between fillings when you buy Essolene. This *regular* priced gasoline gives you noticeably better mileage than 9 out of 10 gasolines, including most *premium* priced fuels. *No* gasoline at *any* price gives more for hard driving conditions. Product of Esso Marketers, world's leading oil organization.

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President Warns Des Moines Not To Inject Politics

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (With President's Special), Sept. 1—The Roosevelt-Landon drought conference at Des Moines, Iowa, which is set for Thursday will develop into a courtesy contest according to every indication now given aboard this train.

From all advance evidence, both Presidential candidates are going to lean over backward to avoid any slip that might be considered political, or even any dramatic action upon which an ulterior motive might be placed.

President Roosevelt and members of his cabinet passed the day amid solemn scenes in this Mormon capital, the home and final resting place of George H. Dern, secretary of war, whose funeral the President attended. At 6 p. m., mountain time, the long special train turned back east, out of the Rockies to the level plains and the seven-state conference at Des Moines.

No Politics at Des Moines

On yesterday's journey through Nebraska and Wyoming on its way here the President left the train only once, at the little town of Sidney, Nebraska, where he had an informal chat with a dirt farmer with a loan from the Federal Resettlement Administration.

As to the Des Moines conference Thursday, every advance arrangement points to the conclusion that it will be kept as normal, routine and unspectacular as possible.

Although this is the first time in history, so far as known, that two candidates for Presidential office have met just before an election, the note that will be emphasized on the President's side will be the need for nonpolitical action to meet the common emergency. There is no doubt here that Governor Landon will respond in kind. He will be only one of the seven state executives expected to be present. Senators and other officials from each of the states also have been invited, the states being Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri.

Senses National Watchfulness

The Roosevelt party is alert to the fact that the whole nation will be watching the conference for any hint of political motivation from either candidate. So firm is the President set against lending himself to a political move that he has served notice on Des Moines officials, it is definitely learned here, that he will return to the train if a Democratic rally occurs, and not return till it is over.

It is known that members of his party have been quietly in touch with the Landon side through intermediaries and that a tacit understanding exists. Diplomats of rival powers will not follow rules of etiquette more punctiliously than members of the two parties.

The precedents of the conference so far on this drought trip point to the same relatively undramatic circumstances for the forthcoming Des Moines gathering which, however, will be the biggest of the journey.

Plan Free Discussion

The routine followed at the other conferences will be continued at Des Moines save that, because of its bigger size, the party will be divided into two groups. At each of these state and local officials will come together with the galaxy of experts and the Roosevelt "brain trust" members who are with this party.

Topics will be taken up in the following order—the immediate emergency situation; the problem of next winter; and long-range planning as covered in the report of the President's drought committee. How far the last subject is pushed will depend on the governors.

The Des Moines conference will follow the pattern of earlier gatherings in being highly informal the state officials telling the President and his party their needs and plans, and the latter responding with the program of the Government.

In some conferences the President has been pressed sharply by callers to give support for some specific project, but in general, selfish demands have been put aside in the common emergency.

A joint statement from the President and the seven governors is a possibility from the conference.

Obviously in relief from the round of discussions, Mr. Roosevelt managed yesterday on his trip here to make contact again with a real farmer. This was Onas D. Burris, an open-faced, weather tanned young man who this spring obtained a $1573 character rehabilitation loan from the resettlement administration without which it looked as though he and his little family would have been blown off the state, along with the precious top soil. Now he is doing his best, he told the Chief Executive, to share crop his quarter section (160 acres), so as to make his first repayment, despite the new drought.

Not a Tree for Shade

The President sat in his big open car and Mr. Burris, dressed in overalls and blue shirt rolled down over his elbows in deference to his distinguished visitor, stood beside the door, glancing over the farm.

To the easterner the farm looked bare enough; it was perched on a slight eminence, looking over the baked Nebraska wheat plain without a tree or shrub in sight.

The sun beat down on the little story and a half house, with its barn, its outbuildings and its clanking Nebraska windmill, without any merciful shade; it was like a picture by Grant Wood; the dust rose from the dirt road and from the very fields.

It was hot, parched and unromantic—and to Onas Burris, it was home.

The Burrises came to it only this spring, and already Mr. Burris knows every contour of the fields, and confided to the President that it was real good soil.

To him, the quarter-section evidently represented his stake in the North American continent, together with the hope of buying nice things for his wife and little girl, the latter lingering timidly behind the corner of the house, peeping at the visitors.

Leroy A. White, state director of the resettlement administration in Nebraska, hovered behind Mr. Burris as he talked, and attempted to draw him out, much as though he were making an exhibit of a precocious youngster. Mr. White explained that Mr. Burris was one of the 92 farmers in Cheyenne county with FRA loans, and one of 6500 in the State, the loans averaging about $900. In addition, Mr. White said there have been 5000 direct federal grants of $17 to $20 a month, since July 1.

Mr. Burris seemed to get on better when he chatted with the President direct. The loan he got, he explained, went to buy farm tools, feed, home necessities, eight head of cattle, five horses, and poultry.

His Grain Was "Hailed Out"

The family made a good start, he said. Then came the new drought and terrific heat. Mr. Burris saw his corn wilt and his wheat shrivel. He pointed out the disconsolate rows to the President.

"Are you trying summer fallowing?" asked Mr. Roosevelt, referring to the one-crop-a-year system which leaves the soil fallow after the spring crop, instead of exhausting it with an immediate second crop as has been practiced wastefully in the past.

"Yes, with 106 acres."

"How much do you have in corn?"

"I had 100 acres in corn and the rest in small grain, but the grain was hailed out".

"Gosh, that's tough", said Mr. Roosevelt.

"How did your garden come through?"

"Well, I'll tell you. I got hailed out twice. The corn here, you couldn't find a stalk after the hail".

"No, but did it come back?"

"Yes."

"What will you do with that corn?"

"Cut it most for fodder".

Mr. Burris explained that he hadn't any pasture on his own quarter, but his neighbor had, and his livestock fed there.

"You've got a nice place but you need some trees", observed the President.

Mr. Burris agreed he "sure did."

"Are you going to be able to pay some of that loan back this year?"

"I'm going to try—I'm sure going to try," said the young farmer fervently.

Just before the motorcars started away again, Mrs. Burris came over, dressed in pink gingham, and explained proudly that she was raising 500 chickens. She looked competent and energetic. There was going to be some kind of a crop anyway.

Normandie Enters Port Minus Blue Pennant

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—The French liner Normandie arrived here yesterday, the blue pennant of Atlantic speed supremacy conspicuously absent from its masthead. Capt. Pierre Thoreux, commander of the ship, said no attempt would be made this summer to regain the right to the emblem, which was surrendered when the Queen Mary established her record for the eastward crossing Aug. 30.

Citizens Advised To Cut Taxes By Watching Costs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 1—Declaring that many New Jersey municipalities are running "badly equipped" budget trains on "shaky roadbeds," the Princeton Local Government survey committee, in a bulletin which compares the process of collecting and spending money to the "main line" of a railroad, today listed nine steps leading to a more effective control of local government expense:

Citizens, the bulletin states, can:

1. Participate in hearings and other public meetings at the time of preparing the local budget; inform themselves about the trend of local expenditures; maintain an active interest in restraining local costs.

2. Remember that every taxpayer's request for additional service means an increase in the local tax rate.

3. Avoid interest costs on unnecessary borrowing by adopting the long-time plan for permanent improvements financed upon a pay-as-you-go basis.

Officers, it was urged, can:

1. Estimate anticipated revenues more accurately.

2. Keep tax anticipation borrowing to the minimum.

3. Modernize local accounting and record keeping systems.

The state legislature, the bulletin also declares, can:

1. Strengthen power of the state auditor to enforce intelligent management of local finance.

2. Require a more adequate preparation of the local budget plan.

3. Provide more effective supervision over local accounting systems to assure adequate means for expenditure control.

Under the heading of "four important things to remember about local budget," the bulletin urges that revenues should be estimated conservatively; that budgets should be carefully itemized instead of merely listing "lump sum" amounts for each activity; that local units should live within their income, and that the "budget plan" should be protected.

The survey committee is headed by Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton university .Other members are Prof. John F. Sly, of the politics department, secretary; Prof. Harley L. Lutz, of the economics department, and Prof. William S. Carpenter, chairman of the department of politics.

Half Equals Whole, Mathematicians Hear

(Continued from Page 1)

bisected, each of the halves will be equal to the whole.

Dr. Kasner's work is believed to have immediate practical use to scientists concerned with determining the flow of heat, streamlining in liquids, and particularly in aerodynamics, though exactly what direction such research will take has not yet been intimated. Conformal geometry has long proved valuable in the Mercator projection map which reduces the curved surface of the globe to flat pages.

At the afternoon lecture of the Mathematical Society, Dr. Ronald Aylmer Fisher, Professor of Eugenics at the University of London, presented a paper on probabilities, entitled "Uncertain Inferences," in which he outlined a new problem at present unsolvable.

The problem he gave is:

"The agricultural land of a predynastic Egyptian village is of unequal fertility. Given the height to which the Nile will rise, the fertility of every portion of it is known with exactitude, but the height of the flood affects different parts of the territory unequally. It is required to divide the area, between the several households of the village, so that the yields of the lots assigned to each shall be in predetermined proportions; whatever may be the height to which the river rises."

Questioned afterward for a more simple statement of the problem, he likened its solution to predicting the best possible crop for Kansas and Nebraska regardless of the rainfall.

Dr. Fisher's talk re-examined the very foundations of modern physical science, which asserts that by taking a random sample of observations, inferences can be drawn allowing one to predict most likely future experiences.

For instance, if one has ten plants to care for, five of which grow well when watered and five of which die for lack of water, then one may infer that plants need water.

This is a very simple illustration which "common sense" can easily solve. The fact that it can be proved through logic makes it all the more certain to be true. Yet there are many solutions in which "common sense" is used, but which for inductive logic can offer no proof. In such a classification belongs much purely intuitive knowledge.

Astronomers have explored approximately one tenth of one per cent of the heavens and "I have been asked if this relatively small sample will allow us to draw sound conclusions concerning the nature of the rest of the universe," he said. "Can inductive reasoning be applied in this case?

"I don't think it can, for the conditions of probability are not satisfied. We are not certain that we have a truly representative or random sample of what the whole universe is.

"Furthermore, we are implying in this question, that the universe is finite, while we have no proof that this is so."

Line Calls for Bids On $12,000,000 Vessel

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Sept. 1 (AP)—Bids will be received this month on a new 715-foot liner for the United States lines, expected to cost around $12,000,000, P. Z. G. Mitchell announced yesterday.

Mr. Mitchell is vice-president of the International Mercantile Marine, parent company of the United States lines and the Panama-Pacific line.

Town Noise Yields to Nature Sounds

Tourist Used to Din of City Found Carrying Noise to Country

Wide Open Spaces
Last of Six Articles

L. D. G., with a motorcar for his Argo, continues his transcontinental American journey exploring things which many people encounter but which not everyone sees.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

City people take their noise with them when they go into the country. The country is quiet. The people who live in the country are quiet. The quietude of the village or the Four Corners is not born of laziness or lack of ambition. Energy is not a steaming, riotous force with them; a force which must be expressed in honking of automobile horns, shouting one to another in competition with other shouting, a clattering of breakfast dishes, slamming of doors and moving furniture around.

People living in the country have always taken their quiet for granted. They have, at least, until these later years. They used to think it quite a lark, a real experience to go to the county fair for a day; and to go to the State Fair, which required a day's ride to the city "on the train," a day at the fair, and another day's ride home, was an experience they "saved up for." Even on those gala occasions, these people made no noise. Mother would warn father he mustn't drink too much "pop," for "you know you'll be sick when you get home," and the children were warned to keep off the grass in City Hall square.

Home Again

And those two nights spent in contracted bedrooms, with their little windows, "not a breath of air stirring," and the pulsating, throbbing roar and din of the city coming in upon those sensitive ears and tired bodies from every angle. No wonder home was a welcome place after such a trip.

Now the country has all this racket brought to its door. City dwellers but faintly realize what a din it is in which they live, and how much they each and severally contribute to it. Nor, indeed, how much they each and severally could do to reduce the racket, if they did not believe the situation a hopeless one. But, instead of endeavoring to modify the condition each for himself, they take their habit of noise making with them into the country and even say, "Blow your horn; let's see if we can't wake these people up; put a little ginger into them."

Hold the Door

What a relief it would be if 1,000,000 people would carry out the resolve "I will not let a door slam shut for one day."

Such a resulting quiet would, to say the least, have a remarkably healing effect. The tempo of racket-making carelessness would diminish, other phases of activity would become more restrained, and people would enjoy a discovery of what quiet is like.

How many city people camping on tour in the vicinity of fertile farms, have ever heard the corn grow? How many in their camps in the fringe of wood lands, have, before dropping to sleep, listened to the delightful wood land sounds, the callings and warnings of the night-flying birds, and the wandering animals, the stretching and relaxing of the trees after day in absorbing sunshine?

These and a myriad other pleasing experiences are a part of life on the farm. The farmer should not always be thought of as "falling exhausted into bed" at dusk, only "to pull himself out before dawn."

Perhaps too old to be repeated, but pat at this point because of its absurdity, is the story of the hard-working farmer and the tramp. The farmer gave the tramp, who had stopped at the house in the evening, his supper; and then sent him to bed with the reminder that he would be called in the morning for the day's work. Next morning at 3:30 the farmed roused the tramp with:

"Come on, get up; we've got to get the oats in."

And the tramp groaned:

"Why do you have to go after them in the dark? Are they wild oats?"

Quiet Speaking

The wide open spaces of prairie and desert bring quiet to their dwellers in ways that are surprising to the city tourist. One tourist recently remarked, while lunching in a delightful town on the Texas plains: "How soft-spoken the people are out here! How quiet it is everywhere, and how lovely."

On the highways, where the great diesel engined, oil-burning "tanks and trailers" haul as much as 40,000 gallons of oil at a time, and where the big merchandise vans glide swiftly through the day or night, when the drivers stop at a station for supplies or repairs, there is no honking of horns till somebody comes out to see what is wanted. On the contrary, the driver alights, goes in and tells the attendant what is needed.

Automobile horns should be helpful safeguards against danger, not an excuse for keeping one's foot on the "gas." So the quiet of the country and the soft voices of the people in the country may remind one that noise is a pacemaker that kills.

By a Staff Artist
Waking 'These People' Up

Keen Camper May Hear Birds Call and Trees Stretch at Night

Texans Low-Voiced

Proposed Atlantic Air Derby Shows Value of Preparing

Aviation Comment

When France, through Pierre Cot, its minister of aviation, last week announced that it would sponsor a transatlantic air derby, it raised the question of how the race may affect popular ideas of ocean flying.

The French plan is to mark the tenth anniversary of Lindbergh's flight by a gigantic flight which 20 contestants are expected to enter.

Immediately aviation experts framed the query: "What will be the public reaction if all of the 20 contestants do not finish?"

In partial answer, they examined the record of Dr. Hugo Eckener, veteran skipper of the Graf Zeppelin and initial pilot of the Hindenburg. Dr. Eckener has perhaps done more for transatlantic aviation than any other individual. The reason is because his flights have been so uniformly successful. Week in and week out, his giant airships shuttle across the Atlantic. Every successful trip serves to blot out of public memory the failures of the Shenandoah, R101, the Macon and the Akron.

Lindbergh's Contribution

Colonel Lindbergh's great contribution to transatlantic flying was that he succeeded. His continued contribution to aviation is that his trips have been uniformly successful. Now, it is asked, can 20 airplanes, racing instead of devoting themselves primarily to questions of safety, be assured of similar success?

Aviation observers, keenly responsive to public reactions, hold that one failure in the French transatlantic derby might do more damage to aviation than this well-intentioned tribute to Lindbergh might conceivably serve. In other words, if one of the 20 French contestants does not finish, the average prospective transatlantic passenger may say: "Ocean flying is not yet for me."

Intransigeant, French newspaper which has offered an additional aeronautical blue ribbon of the Atlantic to the winner of the air derby, has realized the possible consequences of the outcome of the race. It cautions indirectly those who may believe that in these advanced days of aviation a transatlantic hop may be a "soft snap."

Was No Miracle

Says Intransigeant: "Colonel Lindbergh so startled the world by his exploit that it was easy to believe it was a miracle. As a matter of fact it was nothing of the kind."

In Colonel Lindbergh's book, "We," one may read how he carefully selected the type of ship that seemed to be fitted for the job, went to San Diego to place the order for it, watched the "Spirit of St. Louis" grow day to day. Again, we read how he spent hours over maps and charts outlining his flight course. Then came test hops at San Deigo, and when he was satisfied that everything was all right, Lindbergh took off for New York.

At New York "The Spirit of St. Louis" was checked over again. These details completed Lindbergh then settled down into a waiting game with the weather. At last on the morning of May 20, 1927, when the reports seemed as favorable as they would get for some days to come, Colonel Lindbergh took off for Paris.

Amelia Earhart, another aviator whose flights have seemingly been accomplished with ease, talking before a women's club in Chicago, said:

Worries in Advance

"I try to do all my worrying about two months before I start. I think of all the things that might happen, and then I go to work to overcome the known risks. Sixty per cent of the success of an expedition is in the preparation."

Thus even though aviation has advanced remarkably in efficiency since 1927 and possibly eliminating some of the problems in the Lindbergh and Earhart accounts, yet the same flight problems exist. These can only be met by the pilot who is thoroughly prepared to meet them on the spot.

* * *

Akron is going air-minded with zeal during the next few months.

An extensive air progress program, extending from Labor Day, Sept. 7, to Kitty Hawk day, Dec. 17, has been set up by a joint committee of Akronites and city officials interested in aviation.

Lincoln Ellsworth, explorer, Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, and Commander Charles E. Rosendahl of the Lakehurst air station, have been lined up as speakers at various events during air progress week, which has been designated here as Oct. 25 to 31.

Navy day, occurring on Oct. 27, will have its special aviation program here with a banquet at which prominent navy fliers including Commander Rosendahl are scheduled to speak.

The widespread program will start on Labor Day—called Ohio state aviation day—with a statewide air derby.

Will Start Labor Day

Starting from Akron airport, planes carrying airport managers from each airport in the state, and other airminded folk, will parade in formation to Cleveland, 35 miles away asd circle over that city before proceeding from Cleveland airport to the Great Lakes Exposition.

At the Exposition on this day, an old army observation balloon will be the center of a pageant of the air. Parachutists will jump from this balloon in delayed jumps and other spectacular stunts. A squadron of army planes from Selfridge Field, Michigan, will add color to Ohio state aviation day.

During air progress week, aviation displays will feature every Akron store window, and radio speeches will augment the luncheon club speeches, while at the airport, visiting airplanes will be on exhibition and rides over the city will be given at reduced cost, it was announced.

China Collects First Income Tax

(Continued from Page 1)

from those having extraterritorial privileges, despite the terms of the Government order.

To enforce collection, it would be necessary for the National Government in such insances to sue Americans in the U. S. Court for China, Japanese in the Japanese Consular Court, the British in H. M. Supreme Court for China, and so on; and since such cases would have to be based on the respective national laws, which contain no provision for enforcing collection of any Chinese income tax, it seems clearly impossible that suit could be instituted in the first place, much less made effective.

Even with Chinese, the Government's effort does not seem very whole-hearted since the budget provides an estimate of but 5,000,000 Chinese dollars to be taken during the current fiscal year—an amount which Chinese incomes within the Shanghai International Settlement alone should cover if the law were rigidly enforced. Critics suggest that the Government has no intention of pressing the big-businessmen and that collection wil l primarily be made from the medium and small business group.

Soft Pedal Put On Auto Speeds

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 1

THE Automobile Manufacturers association will ask its members to eliminate all references to the top speeds of their cars in their advertising and publicity, in the interest of highway safety, it was announced last night.

A formal resolution passed by directors of the organization said, "The automobile industry will continue to build into its vehicles every safety factor proven by research and engineering.

"Obviously such a program requires that the industry, to provide desired margins of safety, must build into vehicles reserves of performance that should not be used in normal operation.

". . . in line with the automobile industry's highway safety policies, the board of directors . . . recommends to its members that they eliminate from their advertising and publicity all reference to vehicle top speeds."

Old London Plate Given Toronto By Visiting Lord Mayor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—"In the range, extent and variety of its physical features, in the vigor, energy and optimism of its people, we see in this Dominion of Canada all of the earmarks of a mighty nation," said Sir Percy Vincent, Lord Mayor of London, guest of honor at a recent civic dinner here. He envisioned Canada as at present the framework of a vast edifice. His tour of Canada to Vancouver was, he continued, like seeing the sketch of a great picture, the details of which have yet to be filled in.

In the name of the City of London, Sir Percy presented to the corporation of Toronto a copy of the City of London Loving Cup, the only piece of civic plate which survived the great fire which swept London in the seventeenth century. He hoped that it would recall "the old gray mother of cities, ever turning her eyes, as mothers do, toward her children that have gone out from her, and ever ready, as mothers are, to welcome them home again."

Canada wishes to encourage and increase its trade with England, as its prosperity rests on the country's ability to sell abroad surplus primary products, said Premier M. F. Hepburn, as he proposed the toast to the Lord Mayor of London. He stressed the importance of the visits of such groups, which could see for themselves the potentialities of the Dominion, take back messages of good will to Great Britain and aid in the extension of trade.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

American Border Stations

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sunday, Sept. 6, 9 a. m., WLW, 700kc; W8XAL (Shortwave), 6.06mc.

Shortwave

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sunday, Sept. 6, 9 a. m. WLW, 700kc.

'Safest Drivers' Discuss How To Halt Accidents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—Forty-nine representative safe drivers from the 48 states and the District of Columbia conferred on the problem of highway safety here today, simultaneously as the state of New York increased curbs on reckless motoring by placing in effect new and more stringent traffic laws.

Meanwhile, 31 motorists had been assessed fines of $2 each by New York city magistrates courts for unnecessary honking of horns and a warning was issued that licenses of taxicab drivers guilty of the same offense will be suspended.

Sitting about a table in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, the 49 "safest" drivers, selected from every state, used their personal experiences as a basis for proposing traffic reforms. Large piles of note paper and dozens of pencils were placed about the table in order that individual representatives could take notes on the plans of fellow delegates.

These representative motorists were brought to New York city by the C. I. T. safety foundation, whose aim is to assemble the rules of successful drivers in drafting a plan to encourage highway safety among all American motorists.

Delegates were agreed that recklessness was a major cause of automobile accidents, and this conclusion apparently was shared by the New York state legislature, for the new traffic laws which became effective today provide a maximum fine of $100 or a maximum jail sentence of 30 days, or both, for the first conviction of reckless driving. For second offenders within 18 months there is a minimum fine of $50 and third offenders will face a minimum fine of $100.

Included in the law is a provision enabling the courts to revoke the licenses of drivers who have been convicted three times on a charge of reckless driving. Violations of traffic ordinances, except for parking, are to be entered on the back of drivers' licenses.

While no maximum speed law has been prescribed for New York, anyone operating a passenger automobile in excess of 40 miles an hour will be regarded as having driven "at a rate of speed that is not careful and prudent," said I. James Brophy, deputy commissioner, bureau of motor vehicles. Mr. Brophy stressed that it would be up to drivers going faster than 40 miles an hour to convince courts that they were driving "in a safe manner."

As the new laws went into effect, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman proclaimed September as "highway safety month," emphasizing that "the necessity for orderly regulation of automotive and pedestrian traffic on the public highways becomes more apparently a public duty as the toll of fatal and serious accidents increases."

"It has been demonstrated that despite the fact that the number of automobiles on the public highways increases annually, the accident hazard is controllable in just the measure in which the officials are able to effect the enforcement of the law . . .," the Governor added.

Board Studies Both Sides of Seattle Newspaper Strike

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 1 (AP)—The regional labor relations board studied today both sides of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer newsroom strike, which will be aired at a hearing a week from today.

In answer to the American Newspaper guild's complaint, the newspaper contended the board was without jurisdiction, that the Wagner Labor Relations Act was unconstitutional, and that Frank M. Lynch, photographer, and Everhardt Armstrong, dramatic critic, were dismissed for cause.

No hope for immediate settlement of the 20-day-old strike which resulted in suspension of publication was seen today. The guild's charge that Messrs. Lynch and Armstrong were dismissed for guild activity was denied.

The answer said the board was without jurisdiction because the newspaper's business chiefly is of an intrastate nature.

Richmond Relief Drops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 1—The upswing in business has brought a drop in relief costs to the city, Welfare Director W. Brownley Foster said recently that 257 persons who had found jobs had been dropped from the relief rols in July. There was a corresponding decrease, $4120 in the cost of administering relief, he said.

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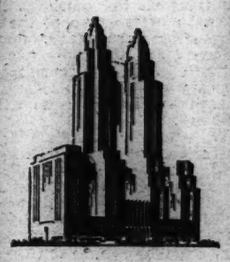

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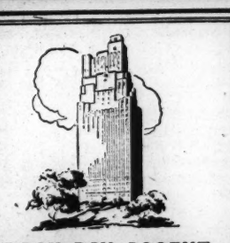

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See Also.... Friday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

Warneke Stops Pennant March Of Giants, 1-0

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With lanky Lon Warneke in the driver's seat, the Cubs won the third game of their "crucial" series with the Giants yesterday, at Wrigley Field, serving notice that the 1936 National League pennant race is still in its infancy. It was the first victory for the Chicago club in the series and reduced New York's lead in the flag scramble to four games. The Cubs are still half a game in back of the second-place Cardinals, who were idle yesterday. The score was 1 to 0.

Despite yesterday's defeat, the Giants are favorites to finish at the top of the standing. They have made a success of this, their final, western invasion and one week from tomorrow open a two-week home stay at the Polo Grounds, where they are undisputed champions. However, in winning yesterday the Cubs brought back memories of the great baseball they played in the closing days of the 1935 race, that enabled them to snatch the pennant away from the Cardinals at the tape.

Cubs in Form

The Cubs are far from beaten. Their pitching has returned to normal proportions, which is equal to that of the Terrymen, and they are hitting. In fact, they are playing championship ball. To overtake and pass the Giants during the next three weeks, however, is a Herculean assignment that even Charlie Grimm's talented men may leave unfinished.

Warneke hurled remarkable ball yesterday. He yielded only six hits, fanned seven and walked only one in beating the Giants for the second time this season. It was his thirteenth victory. Only one New York player passed first base, Travis Jackson reaching third with the help of an error after he had singled in the fifth inning. Frank Gabler, young right-hander, opposed Warneke for seven innings and was the losing pitcher. Ethan Allen's triple and Billy Herman's single produced the deciding run in the sixth.

The series closes today with a single game, after which the Giants move on to St. Louis for two contests with the Cardinals before returning to New York. The Chicago-New York engagement was the only one played in the National League.

Yanks Close to Flag

The Yankees stretched their current winning streak to seven games yesterday, defeating the White Sox, 5 to 1, in the only American League encounter. The triumph put the Yanks 16½ games in front of the second-place Indians, who were idle in Boston.

The New Yorkers need only eleven more victories in their 26 remaining games to clinch the pennant. Even if the Indians won all twenty-seven of their remaining contests, the Yanks would still take the flag. It's just a matter of time with the Yankees.

Outstanding in the Yankee victory yesterday were Joe Di Maggio, Bob Seeds and Johnny Broaca. Di Maggio hit his twenty-fifth home run with one on in the first inning; Seeds hit two homers, one with a man on, and Broaca held the White Sox to four hits in gaining his eleventh triumph and his fourth in a row.

Even with a makeshift lineup, the Yanks looked unbeatable. With Rolfe and Crosetti out of action temporarily, Joe McCarthy had Seeds, an outfielder, playing third base and Jack Saltzgaver at second. Tony Lazzeri was at shortstop.

Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press

Home Runs Yesterday

Seeds, Yankees 2
Di Maggio, Yankees 1

The Leaders

Gehrig, Yankees 42
Trosky, Indians 36
Foxx, Red Sox 35
Ott, Giants 28
Di Maggio, Yankees 25
Camilli, Phillies 22
Klein, Phillies 22
Averill, Indians 22
Berger, Bees, ... 22
Goslin, Tigers 22

League Totals

American 356
National 518
Total 1174

British Golf Open Announced

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—The third annual $4000 British Colonial open golf tournament will be played at Nassau, Bahamas, Dec. 11-13, it has been announced by Col. Henry L. Doherty, president of the Floridia Year-Round Clubs. Bobby Cruickshank won the inaugural and Leo Mallory the 1935 tournaments.

Amusements

BOSTON

COLONIAL Now! Twice Daily 2:15 and 8:15
Will not be shown in any other theatre in Boston this year.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

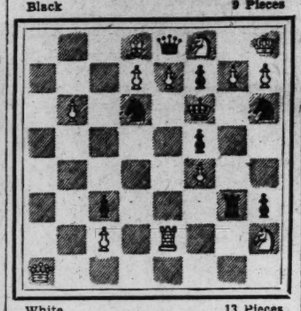
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Sept. 1, 1936

Problem No. 1857

By J. C. J. Wainwright

Black 9 Pieces



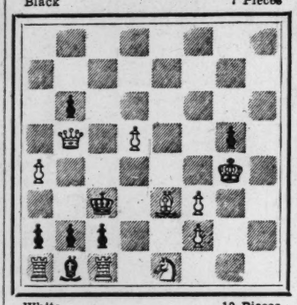
White 13 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(From Wanderer, 1886. Five distinctly different Kt promotions)

Problem No. 1858

By J. C. J. Wainwright

Black 7 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(From "The Theory of Pawn Promotion," 1912)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1855. Kt-K
No. 1856. 1. Q-Q3 PxQ
2. KtxQ
1. ——— R moves
2. QxKtP
1. ——— Kt moves
2. RxKtch
1. ——— QxQP
2. QxQ
1. ——— Q-B2
2. PxQ
1. ——— Q-B
2. PxQ(Q) mate
1. ——— Q else
2. P-Q7ch

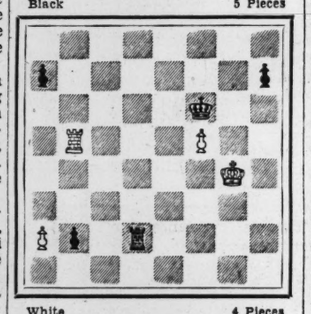
End-Game No. 319. After Black plays 1 QR-Kt, and White replies P-QR3, Black wins with 2 Q-Kt3. If 2 . . . BxQ; 3 Kt-K7 mate.

End-Game

In the main variation of this ending, from an actual game between amateurs, Black forces through his KtP very unexpectedly. There may be other winning methods, but certainly the one adopted is most direct.

End-Game No. 320

Black 5 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

Black to play and win

This game, from the first round of the great Nottingham tournament, shows the youngest master defeating the redoubtable Lasker, the oldest contestant. On his eighteenth move Dr. Lasker misplaced a Kt in the effort to invite complications. But Fine, of New York, always kept a slight pressure and ultimately was able to win a piece and the game.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Fine White	Lasker Black	Fine White	Lasker Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	18 QR-B	QKt-B3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	19 P-KKt3	P-R4
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	20 Kt-B5	KR-B
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	21 KtxB	QxKt
5 P-K3	Castles	22 Kt-K5	RxR
6 B-Q3	PxP	23 RxR	R-QB
7 BxBP	P-B4	24 RxRch	QxR
8 Castles	P-QR3	25 Q-B2	Q-Kt2
9 Q-K2	P-QKt4	26 Q-B6	Q-R2
10 B-Q3	B-Kt2	27 Q-B8ch	K-R2
11 PxP	BxP	28 Kt-B6	Q-B4
12 P-K4	QKt-Q2	29 P-K5ch	P-Kt3
13 B-Kt5	P-R3	30 PxKt	KtxBP
14 B-B4	P-K15	31 Q-Kt7	K-Kt2
15 Kt-R4	B-K2	32 B-K7	Kt-Q4
16 KR-Q	Kt-R4	33 Kt-K5	Resigns
17 BxB	QxB		

Euwe won from Reshevsky, newly crowned United States champion, in the struggle below. Euwe, like Reshevsky, unwilling to accept an easy draw, was able to profit from a majority of pawns on the Q side, but not without a prolonged effort.

Indian Defense

Euwe White	Reshevsky Black	Euwe White	Reshevsky Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	26 R-B7	P-Kt3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	27 Q-B3	R-KB
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	28 R-R7	P-QR4
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	29 Q-Q3	Q-B4
5 B-Kt2	B-Kt5ch	30 R-R6	Q-Kt5
6 B-Q2	BxBch	31 R-R7	Q-B4
7 QxB	Castles	32 Q-K3	Q-Q4ch
8 Kt-B3	P-Q3	33 K-R3	P-R4
9 Q-B2	Q-K2	34 Q-QB3	Q-Q8
10 Castles	P-B4	35 K-Kt2	QxKP
11 QR-Q	PxP	36 RxRP	Q-K5ch
12 KtxP	BxB	37 Q-B3	Q-B7
13 KxB	R-B	38 P-KR4	R-B
14 Q-Q3	QKt-Q2	39 R-R7	R-B2
15 Kt-B3	Kt-K4	40 RxR	QxR
16 KtxKt	PxKt	41 Q-R8ch	K-Kt2
17 Q-B3	QR-Kt	42 P-R4	Q-Kt3
18 P-Kt3	P-QR3	43 P-R5	QxKtP
19 Kt-K4	KtxKt	44 P-R6	Q-R5
20 QxKt	P-QKt4	45 P-R7	P-K5
21 PxP	RxP	46 Q-Kt8	Q-B6ch
22 R-B	QR-B4	47 K-Kt	Q-Q8ch
23 RxR	QxR	48 K-R2	Q-K7
24 R-Q	Q-Kt4	49 Q-K5ch	Resigns
25 R-QB	R-Q		

This game, from the Nottingham tournament, shows the present Soviet champion defeating Bogoljubow, an expatriated Russian, now a German citizen. Bogoljubow won the Moscow tournament of 1925. Botwinnik shared first with Flohr in the Moscow tournament of 1935. Each tournament was an outstanding international competition.

Indian Defense

Bogoljubow White	Botwinnik Black	Bogoljubow White	Botwinnik Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 B-B4	P-KKt4
2 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	15 B-K5	P-Kt5
3 P-K3	P-B4	16 Kt-K	KtxB
4 P-B4	B-Kt2	17 BxKt	QPxB
5 Kt-B3	PxP	18 PxKt	Q-B2
6 PxP	P-K3	19 Kt-Kt5	QxKP
7 B-Q3	B-K2	20 R-Q7	B-Kt4
8 Castles	Castles	21 QR-Q	B-QB3
9 P-QKt3	P-Q4	22 RxQRP	QR-Q
10 B-K3	Kt-K5	23 P-KR4	RxR
11 R-B	Kt-Q2	24 QxR	R-Q
12 Q-K2	R-B	25 Q-B2	B-Q7
13 KR-Q	P-B4	Resigns	

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

The standings (three leading hitters and ties in each league)

Player	G	AB	R	H	Ptg
Averill, Indians	126	511	108	193	.378
Gehrig, Yanks	129	482	145	181	.376
Appling, W. Sox	115	438	91	162	.370
Medwick, Cards	127	525	95	194	.370
P. Waner, Pi'tes	121	478	80	173	.362
Demaree, Cubs	127	503	79	180	.358
Lombardi, Reds	98	305	33	109	.358

Fireworks To Start Early In Tennis Singles

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—Fireworks from the start are promised by the draw of the National singles lawn tennis championships, which start Thursday on the courts at Forest Hills. In every group of the four-ring circus, the men's, women's, veterans' and the newly reinstated interscholastics, first-round matches appear that will draw attention even though the leading stars are not included.

With Wilmer L. Allison Jr., the champion, and Francis X. Shields out of the picture, the limelight from the start will center on Frederick J. Perry, the British star who holds two legs already on the men's championship bowl. But though he may come through, he will have real battles right from the start of play on the opening day. He is seeded at the foot of the first half, with seven rounds to go, and according to prospects, not one of his matches will be any cinch.

Even in the first round, young Alfred L. Jarvis, the Tenafly schoolboy, with his height of 6ft. 5in. and his corresponding stretch, will keep Perry busy trying to keep the ball out of his reach, yet in the court. One of a pair of young college stars, Ernest M. Sutter, of New Orleans, National intercollegiate champion, or Donald Leavens, of Milwaukee, Big Ten champion, will be his next opponent, with David N. Jones, another tall player, with the most devastating service now in the game, or Arthur Hendrix, the Florida player, who has victories over Budge and Grant to his credit, the outstanding players of the next group.

Grant Likely in Semifinals

The survivor between two other giant killers, C. Gene Mako, and J. Hal Surface Jr. is his next probable opponent, with Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., whose battle against him in the twilight on his first essay was the highlight of that tourney, following and bringing the winner past the quarterfinals. Bryan M. Grant Jr. is the favorite to encounter him in the semifinals, with J. Donald Budge the preferred candidate for the other half in the match for the championship.

Budge is also in the first round, at the top of the lower half, but the quality of his opposition is far below the Englishman. Not until the third round does the star Californian stand to meet any opposition, when Joseph R. Hunt, the California junior, is likely to be his opponent. His first seeded opponent will be either John McDiarmid or the Frenchman, Yvon Petra, unless Frank J. Bowden, another giant-killer, interferes with them. Frank A. Parker, Gregory S. Mangin, and Bernard Destremeau, the leader of the French team, are the seeded group in the final quarter.

With 90 entries in the list, the 26 matches in the first round will be played on the first day, with the other seeded players in the first round, Surface and McDiarmid. The former will have Dr. David O'Loughlin, of Pittsburgh, for his opponent, with John N. Anderson Jr., of Hoboken, N. J., across the net from the Princeton professor.

Other Seeded Players

The other seeded players, Grant, second; Wood, third; Parker, fourth; Robert L. Riggs, fifth, and Gregory S. Mangin, sixth, will start play in the second round on Friday, having drawn byes, as well as the other foreigners, Bernard Destremeau, Jacques Brugnon, Petra and Pierre Pelizza.

Several of these will have real battles at the start, as Parker plays Manuel Alonso, Riggs encounters his doubles partner, Wayne Sabin, Brugnon is drawn against Fritz Mercur, and Pelizza meets M. Laird Watt, the young Canadian.

Sixty-four candidates entered for the women's singles, with the defending champion, Helen H. Jacobs, heading the list, at the top of the draw. Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, as a Wightman Cup player, comes next, with Alice I. Marble in third place, and Carolin Babcock fourth. The balance of the American seeded list are Mrs. Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn, Gracyn Wheeler, Helen Pedersen and Mrs. Mary Greef Harris. Katherine E. Stammers, the leading foreign seeded player, is drawn in the half with Miss Jacobs, at the lower end, with the Hawaiian star, champion of Japan, Mrs. Tokuko Moriwake Nakano, at the foot.

Japanese in Lower Half

Miss Babcock, Mrs. Van Ryn and Mrs. Harris are also in the upper half, with Miss Jacobs and Miss Stammers, while the other seeded players in the lower half with Mrs. Fabyan, are Miss Marble, Miss Wheeler and Miss Pedersen, in addition to the Japanese title holder.

The fireworks in this group at the start center on Mrs. Fabyan, who will have Dorothy May Bundy, the fiery young Californian, for her initial opponent, and Mrs. Nakano, against whom Dorothy Andrus has been drawn. Miss Stammers may also have some trouble with Grace P. Surber, the local player.

Miss Jacobs, will meet Esther Edwards, of Bridgeport, Miss Babcock, Mrs. Josephine Gray Beach, of Cincinnati, and the other seeded players will also have little trouble with their opponents.

Even among the veterans, there may be some lively battles in the first round, as J. B. Adoue Jr., the Texan, encounters Charles A. Anderson, and Dr. William Rosenbaum, former doubles champion, is opposed by Abraham Bassford, though all four are outside the seeded ranks. Raymond B. Bidwell, of Boston, winner for the past two years, tops the seeded list, among the 64 listed, with S. Jarvis Adams Jr., Frederick C. Baggs, Stanley W. Pearson, Henry H. Bassford, Frederick H. Harris, Arthur L. Reed, and Arthur R. Kaiser, the others.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	86	42	.672
Cleveland	69	58	.543
Detroit	68	62	.523
Chicago	67	62	.519
Washington	66	62	.516
Boston	64	65	.496
Philadelphia	47	81	.367
St. Louis	46	81	.362

Results Aug. 31

New York 5, Chicago 1.
Only game scheduled

United States Doubles Champions

By a Staff Photographer

Don Budge (Left) and Gene Mako

Talking Over the Big Test Just Before Meeting and Defeating Wilmer Allison and Johnny Van Ryn at Longwood in the National Tennis Tournament, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4

New Champions Crowned In United States Doubles

By Dexter G. Dey

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Sept. 1—Four new sets of tennis doubles champions were crowned here yesterday when the 39th United States championship tournament was concluded on the grass courts of the Longwood Cricket Club.

First to lose their title were Helen Hull Jacobs and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan; next came the straight-set defeat of Wilmer Allison and Johnny Van Ryn, 1935 winners, and later the upset of veteran champions — Raymond B. Bidwell and Richard Bishop. The new combination of Alice I. Marble and Gene Mako came through to win the mixed doubles championship.

Eleventh Setback

Allison and Van Ryn fell before the youthful Davis cup tandem of Budge and Mako yesterday for the 11th time since the 1935 final. The defeat squashed the attempt on the part of Allison and Van Ryn to gain permanent possession of the national doubles challenge cups.

Fifty-four minutes after the start of the match Budge and Mako were receiving congratulations and the trophies from Irving C. Wright, referee of the tournament. The score: 6—4, 6—2, 6—4.

Carolin Babcock and Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn won the best-played and most exciting women's final seen here in recent years. Miss Babcock was the star on the winning side of the net, but Mrs. Van Ryn, after a poor start, settled down to bolster her partner's brilliant play. The Babcock-Van Ryn combine eked out a 9—7, 2—6, 6—4 victory over Miss Jacobs and Mrs. Fabyan.

Title for Miss Marble

Miss Marble, who hit the comeback trail this season, teamed with Mako to carry off the mixed doubles title at the expense of Mrs. Fabyan and Budge, 6—3, 6—2. Last year Mrs. Fabyan and Enrique Maier won the title.

Boston's veterans, Ray Bidwell and Dick Bishop, could not overcome the play of William J. Clothier and Dwight F. Davis, after winning the first set at 6—4. Davis, donor of the famous international team trophy, and Clothier won the last two sets, 6—4, 10—8. The summary:

United States Tennis Championships

Men's Doubles—Final Round

Gene Mako and Don Budge defeated Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4.

Women's Doubles—Final Round

Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn and Carolin Babcock defeated Helen Hull Jacobs and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, 9—7, 2—6, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles—Final Round

Alice Marble and Gene Mako defeated Mrs. Fabyan and Don Budge, 6—3, 6—2.

Veterans' Doubles—Final Round

William J. Clothier and Dwight F. Davis defeated Raymond B. Bidwell and Richard Bishop, 4—6, 6—4, 10—8.

Federal Control For Olympic Games Suggested

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—Col. John Reed Kilpatrick, president of the Madison Square Garden Corporation, returned from a trip to the Olympic games as a spectator yesterday and offered a suggestion that American participation should be controlled by the Federal Government.

Kilpatrick said he was not ready to advocate a federal commissioner and strict nationalization as in Germany, but thought we should start planning for the 1940 games in Tokyo "immediately."

"It is time we ran our teams as a federal proposition," he said. "We should select someone to devote all his time to the job and decide on our entries now and prepare to send them, not wait until the last month to see if some Santa Claus will come through with enough to send our team."

Springfield Signs Line Coach

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 1 (AP)—Paul E. Bitgood, three letter athletic star from Connecticut State and Springfield College has been signed as line coach of the University of Rochester football team. The new mentor was director of physical education at Norwich Academy before signing with the Rochester college. Previous to that he had been line coach at his alma mater, Connecticut State for four years. He will assist Head Coach Dick Larkins.

Eagles Win 30-7

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1 (AP)—In the first encounter of either team for the season, the Philadelphia Eagles defeated the Reading Keys, 30 to 7, last night in an exhibition football game marked by considerable fumbling and a surplus of passing. Dave Smukler, former Temple University backfield player, led the Eagles' attack with two touchdowns, a field goal and a successful goal after touchdown.

Universal Pictures Win

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Universal Pictures team from Hollywood defeated the National A. A. U. champion McPherson (Kansas) Oilers here last night, 35-30, in the "rubber" game between the two divisions of the U. S. champion Olympic basketball squad.

Ronald Bas Starts For 1940 Olympics

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Sept. 1

RONALD BAS, 27-year old German-American, today started a 3½-year walk to Japan to attend the 1940 Olympic games to be held in Tokyo.

Bas is making the journey via Turkey, Persia and China. Olympic committees en route will clothe and feed him. He will be joined in Praha by Georg Lange, 27-year old Latvian.

Gridiron Aces Clash Tonight In 'Dream Game'

CHICAGO, Sept. 1 (AP)—A dazzling array of gridiron stars raises the curtain on the 1936 football season on the shores of Lake Michigan tonight when the Collegiate All-Stars and Detroit Lions meet at Soldiers Field in football's third annual "dream game."

From the opening whistle both teams will "cut loose"—the Collegians hoping for the first all-star victory and the Lions attempting to do what the Chicago Bears failed to accomplish in 1934 and 1935—decisively trounce the former college grid aces. The first game ended in a scoreless tie and the second went to the Bears 5 to 0.

Bernie Bierman of Minnesota, head mentor of the half hundred stars "elected" by fans in a nation-wide poll, said he was confident his squad would give the professional titleholders a great battle and complimented the players on their aptness in mastering plays.

The starting Collegiate lineup was determined by the fans and these stars will answer the opening kick-off: Ends—Wayne Milner, Notre Dame, and Keith Topping, Stanford; tackles—Dick Smith, Minnesota, and Truman Spain, Southern Methodist; guards—Paul Tangora, Northwestern, and Vernon Oech, Minnesota; center—Gomer Jones, Ohio State; quarterback—Riley Smith, Alabama; halfbacks—Jay Berwanger, Chicago, and Bill Shakespeare, Notre Dame, and fullback—Sheldon Beise, Minnesota.

The starters, however, aren't expected to monopolize the spotlight. Replacements, Bierman indicated today, will be made often, with Dick Crayne of Iowa, Tuffy Leemans of George Washington, Joe Stydahar of West Virginia, Wally Cruice of Northwestern, Glen Seidel of Minnesota and Bobby Wilson of Southern Methodist, among others, expected to see early service.

The Lions, principally because most of them have played together for a number of years, remain slight favorites. A slow starting team last fall, the outfit coached by George (Potsy) Clark finished with a rush which won the title and stamped the club as one of the finest ever to campaign in the National Professional League.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	90	55	.621
Rochester	82	62	.569
Newark	83	63	.568
Baltimore	76	69	.524
Toronto	72	73	.497
Montreal	67	74	.475
Syracuse	56	90	.384
Albany	53	93	.363

Results Aug. 31

Newark 4, Baltimore 2.
Rochester 9, Buffalo 8.
One game postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	86	73	.541
Seattle	84	75	.528
San Diego	84	75	.528
Missions	83	76	.522
Oakland	82	77	.516
Los Angeles	80	79	.503
San Francisco	75	84	.472
Sacramento	62	97	.390

Results Aug. 31

No games scheduled.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	87	57	.604
St. Paul	79	64	.552
Kansas City	78	66	.542
Indianapolis	75	70	.517
Minneapolis	73	71	.507
Columbus	69	76	.476
Louisville	61	83	.424
Toledo	54	87	.383

Result, Aug. 31

Milwaukee 13, Minneapolis 9.
Only game scheduled.

McCarthy Joins Giants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—The New York Giants, National League leaders, yesterday announced the purchase of Jack McCarthy from the Newark club of the International League. McCarthy, a first baseman, had a brief trial with the Brooklyn Dodgers.

U. S. Olympic Fans At Berlin Praise German Officials

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—Regardless of the mixed viewpoints with which Americans approached the 1936 Olympic games, they returned with admiration not only for the spectacular pageantry, marking the Berlin show, but conviction that Germany set a new high level for efficiency in technical facilities.

Much of the friction developed in the so-called "combat sports," such as soccer football, wrestling and boxing, would have been minimized, in the opinion of several American leaders, if these events had followed the example of the I. A. A. F., which placed entire charge of track and field officiating in the hands of the Germans. The only non-German officials among the track judges and timers were two Americans, Gustavus T. Kirby and Charles J. Dieges, both of New York.

"The technical perfection of the German organization was the outstanding feature of the games to me," Maj. Patrick J. Walsh of New York, Vice-President of the A. A. U., told the Associated Press. "The starting, timing and judging were handled without a single critical mistake. Whenever close finishes could not accurately be judged, motion pictures were quickly viewed to give the correct placing."

Roy Davis of Chicago, chairman of the American Boxing Committee, backed this up asserting:

"If boxing had been as efficiently and completely controlled by the sponsoring nation as was the case in track, the United States would have had four individual winners, instead of being shut out by poor judging."

Accustomed as they have been to spectacular sporting events and tremendous crowds, American observers not only were amazed by the heights scaled by the Olympic pageantry but simply staggered by the size of crowds witnessing all events. The average daily attendance for 16 consecutive days of ceremony and competition was nearly 300,000. The aggregate of 4,500,000 tickets sold dwarfed anything in Olympic history. It doubled the Los Angeles attendance in 1932.

"The spontaneous unity of the German people in their respect for Hitler, was striking," said Fred Steers of Chicago, chairman of the American women's track and field committee. "The Chancellor's obviously keen interest in all sports was reflected by the mass enthusiasm as well as the heights to which German athletes soared in his presence."

"It afforded a glorification of what we recognize as the old college spirit," added Dean Cromwell, University of Southern California track coach.

Figuratively speaking, however, the Nazi Government always had masses of people "on the beach," ready to be dispatched to any part of the great Reichsportfeld to bolster the attendance if needed. The "reserves" consisted of thousands of sightseers from various parts of Germany, brought to Berlin daily on excursion trains as part of the "power through joy" national movement.

There were few occasions when the main arena has not jammed to its capacity of 100,000, even for nothing more exciting than the qualifying trials for the hammer throw.

Sheridan Shore Leads In Junior Yacht Races

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—Richard R. Otter of the Sheridan Shore Yacht Club, Wilmette, Ill., with Robert L. Bradbury and Richard W. Kixmiller as his crew, won the first race of the series for the National Junior Sailing Championship series for the Sears Bowl on Great South Bay yesterday.

A second race was cancelled after the start because a brisk wind made the shallow bay waters too rough for the centerboard knockabout type of boats used.

Sailing in an unfamiliar type of boat and using a spinnaker for the first time, the Lake Michigan youngsters learned quickly how to get about and finished a half minute ahead of the defending Vineyard Haven, Mass., crew, skippered by J. H. Ware, Jr.

The other finishers, in order were Eastern Yacht Club, Marblehead, Mass., Arthur P. Poor; Pequot Y. C., Southport, Conn., Charles Stetson; Richmond, Y. C., New York, Roger Wilcox; Squantum, Mass., R. H. Darling; Duck Island, Conn., Richard Greene; Watch Hill, R. I., R. F. Conant; Westhampton, N. Y., C. F. Froeb; and North Haven, Maine, David Arnold Jr.

The Sandusky, Ohio, entry, skippered by Ray Swanbeck, was disabled and failed to finish the race.

Patty Berg Takes Medal

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 1 (AP)—Patty Berg, 18-year-old runner-up in the women's national golf tournament last year, led the way in the qualifying round of the Mason-Dixon tournament yesterday with a 78. The Minneapolis star put togeher a 38 on the first round and a 40 on the second nine, to outdistance her nearest competitor, Mrs. Jack Hoblitzell, Parkersburg, W. Va., former West Virginia champion, by three strokes.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	77	48	.616
St. Louis	74	52	.587
Chicago	74	53	.583
Pittsburgh	66	61	.520
Cincinnati	60	65	.480
Boston	58	67	.464
Brooklyn	51	74	.408
Philadelphia	42	82	.339

Result Aug. 31

Chicago 1, New York 0.
Only game scheduled.

Breaks Women's Record

RYE, N. H., Sept. 1 (AP)—Mildred Babe Didrikson of Texas shot a 73 to break the women's competitive course record at the Abenaqui Golf Club yesterday as 40 players entered the qualifying round of the eastern women's open golf championship. The former record was 76, made by Marjorie Faust of St. Louis in 1933. Miss Didrikson was the only professional to enter competition.

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By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The American Tennis Championship

BEGINNING Thursday the national singles lawn tennis championship titles of the United States for 1936 will be up for decision, and, with many of the leading men and women players of the world battling for the right to hold these honors for the coming year, the tournament promises to be one of the best that has been held at Forest Hills, N. Y., in some days. Mrs. Helen Wills Moody in the women's section of play and Gottfried Frhr von Cramm of Germany, and Jack H. Crawford of Australia, are the only ones among the best of the men and women players of today who have not entered the competition. This will be the second year that the U. S. L. T. A. has held the men's, women's and veterans' singles as one championship along the lines of Wimbledon and it promises to be fully as popular with the tennis public as did the initial effort in 1935. In addition to the 1935 program there will be a tournament for the interscholastic championship to increase interest.

Keystone

Fred Perry

Challenge Cup in Danger

For the second time since 1881 when the first challenge cup was put up for competition, one of these trophies is in danger of taking up a permanent abode on the other side of the Atlantic ocean. These cups become the property of the player first winning one three times. The present cup, which was put up for competition just 10 years ago after Willian T. Tilden 2d had won permanent possession of the previous one in 1925, has been won twice by Frederick J. Perry of England. His victories were scored in 1933 and 1934 so that all he needs to take the trophy home with him is another victory and he is entering this year's tournament a favorite to secure his much-needed triumph. The only other time one of these cups was in danger of going out of the country was when this very same trophy had been won in 1926 and 1927 by J. Rene Lacoste of France, but the famous wearer of the Tricolor never secured the third victory.

Budge Most Likely Defender

Of the United States players who will try to keep the trophy at home, J. Donald Budge of California appears to be the most likely defender. Budge was defeated by Perry in the singles at Wimbledon last June, and will have to show better tennis than he displayed in that match when the English champion defeated him in the semifinal round, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4. Owing to the fact that Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, will not defend, Budge has been seeded No. 1 in the American list, while Perry has been honored with the No. 1 position among the foreign entrants. Unless a most unexpected result takes place, Budge and Perry should come together in the final match and furnish the spectators with one of the best men's singles battles of the year.

Helen Hull Jacobs After Fifth Title

Helen Hull Jacobs, who won her first all-England title this summer, is a favorite to take her fifth American championship this year. She will not have an easy path to the title, however, as Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Katherine E. Stammers of England, Alice Marble and Carolin Babcock are sure to put up some strong opposition. It is too bad that Mrs. Moody will not be among the competitors, as a match between the two Helens of California would have proved a magnet that would have tested the capacity of the West Side Lawn Tennis Stadium.

Princeton's 1936 Football Squad Has 13 Lettermen

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 1 (AP)—Princeton lost seven regulars from its undefeated 1935 football team and lacks strength at the flanks and at fullback, but it is well fortified from tackle to tackle and should be a power again in the East.

The 1936 squad, captained by Guard Tom Montgomery of Wheeling, W. Va., will report to Coach Fritz Crisler two weeks from today to prepare for a schedule of eight games, one less than last season.

There are 13 lettermen available, including Captain Montgomery and Steve Cullinan, Tulsa, Okla., center; George Stoess, Atlantic City, N. J., and Charlie Toll, Amherst, Mass., tackles; John Irwin, Keokuk, Iowa; Charlie Kaufman, West Haven, Conn.; Jim Marks, Saltsburg, Penna.; and Jack White Lebanon, Penna., halfbacks; and Kenny Sandbach, Maplewood, N. J., quarterback.

Crisler thinks he will be able to put a capable first team on the field, but is concerned about reserves.

Development of a pair of capable flankers is perhaps Princeton's most pressing problem. Crisler has five men who have had some varsity experience. In addition to Bill Rawls, a letterman, there are John Chubet, Norwood, Mass.; Al Pollock, Pittsburgh; Ed McLean, Elizabeth, N. J.; and John Vruwink, Albany, N. Y.

The solution of the fullback problem rests mainly, at this time, with three men, Dean Hill of Bronxville, N. Y., who played enough last year to win his letter, Percy Pyne of Bernardsville, N. J., who won his letter in 1934 but was injured last year, and Bill Lynch of Birmingham, Ala., a 183-pound all-around athlete, first-string fullback on last year's freshman team.

The other backfield positions seem especially strong. Kenny Sandbach probably will direct the attack from the quarterback position and do most of the kicking and passing. The schedule:

Oct. 3—Williams; 10—Rutgers; 17—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 24—Navy; 31—Harvard at Cambridge; Nov. 7—Cornell; 14—Yale; 21—Dartmouth.

Foursomes Are Named For Walker Cup Match

CLEMENTON, N. J., Sept. 1 (AP)—Both captains, Dr. William Tweddell of England and the veteran Francis Quimet of the United States, benched themselves for the foursomes competition of the ninth renewal of the Walker Cup golf matches starting tomorrow.

Johnny Goodman and Scotty Campbell were named the No. 1 U. S. doubles team with Hector Thompson and Harry Bentley opposing them. The full line-up for the opening foursomes:

Thompson and Bentley (England) vs. Goodman and Campbell (U. S.).

Jack McLean and J. D. Langley (England) vs. Reynolds Smith and Ed White (U. S.).

Gordon Peters and J. Morton Dykes (England) vs. Charley Yates and Walter Emery (U. S.).

Alec Hill and Cecil Ewing (England) vs. Harry Givan and George Voight (U. S.).

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THE THISTLE TEA ROOMS L

Sharing a Secret With A Street

MY EARLY memories of London are concerned with open carriages and ladies in ample dresses and tight veils stepping from those intensely respectable vehicles; then, shaded by gray and black parasols, disappearing gracefully into one of the enormous stores which line Oxford Street's northern side.

The deportment of those elderly Edwardian ladies with their mauve ribbons and black bonnets, their rubicund coachmen and satin-skinned horses, seems still faintly to influence the famous thoroughfare. It was years before I associated Oxford Street with Oxford. Not, in fact, until I happened to come across an old map which showed it as a somewhat wavering thoroughfare, marked "The Waye to Uxbridge." Now the way to Uxbridge is the way to Oxford, the way, very likely, that young Will Shakespeare took when he left Stratford to find fortune in London.

I call it a wavering thoroughfare, rather than a road, for at the time the map was made, and, indeed, till nearly the end of the eighteenth century it was unmade, save perhaps for a few spadefuls of gravel dumped occasionally in the deeper pot-holes. It was no more than hoofmarks and wagon-ruts which cut across green parish after green parish till it brought you—dust- or mud-covered according to the season—to your destination.

THEN I MADE another discovery. I discovered that the eighteenth century, and even the days of Shakespeare, are but as last year in the history of Oxford Street. Originally it did not go to Oxford at all, but to a place with the strange, foreign name of *Calleva Atrebatum*, a walled town of Roman Britain, with streets laid out on a gridiron plan like New York and houses with central heating. Officially, of course, Oxford Street ends at Marble Arch, on the northeast edge of Hyde Park. If you stand outside one of the big stores, you can see, looking west, a hint of wider spaces where the Park spreads a broader horizon. This is prophetic of a whole new series of thoughts about this street, if you will only follow it as far toward the sunset as Berkshire. On a modern map the road, like most Roman roads, runs with tell-tale straightness through London's modern western suburbs till it crosses the Thames at Staines. Then the line of it gets lost intermittently till you find it forming the county boundary between Berkshire and Hampshire. Here Elisabeth and I picked it up and followed it, till we found its secret and forgotten termination at the gap in the great gray walls where the East Gate used to be.

THE LAST FEW miles of "Oxford Street" are strange indeed. They consist neither of road, street nor path, but simply of a grass track between two parallel lines of low mound, surmounted by hedges. Pheasants, rabbits and partridges start up from the long grass about your feet and always the fields on either side come up to the mound on either side of the roadway, and stop. For this road was already very old, a landmark, before ever those fields were made.

The map marks it as "The Devil's Highway." This is doubtless a medieval alteration from "Thor's Highway" or "Odin's Highway," for the Anglo-Saxons, who couldn't build roads—and didn't even try much till the advent of the mail coach—were apt to ascribe any inexplicable remnants of the Roman occupation to one of their own wild deities.

AND SO AT last we came to the queer vanished town, a hundred acres in extent and still partly surrounded by walls of flint and Roman cement twenty feet high. In a dry summer, it is said you can still trace out the street plan from the way the corn grows on top, for Silchester today is a farm. The plough now rides a foot or two above the site of Forum, Public Bath and one of the earliest Christian churches in England. The foundations of all have been excavated, charted and covered up again.

South and west and northwest, you can see on the map the lines of the great Roman highways to Winchester, Dorchester, Bath and Cirencester radiating like the spokes of a wheel from Silchester. But the hub of this ancient activity is now silent tillage where the plover run and cry, and often there is no other sound than the wind in the gaps of the town walls.

SOMETIMES I ASSIST—in the capacity of hold-all—at a morning's shopping in Oxford Street. And, as we emerge from one of the big shops into the din of traffic, it's rather fun to catch Elisabeth's eye and remember that we have seen the other end of Oxford Street—a day's journey into the west.

And it's rather fun to share a secret with a street.

A. I.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Giacomelli, Venice

MANTUA, THE LAKE OF VIRGIL: *A Wood Engraving by Mimi Quilici Buzzacchi*

MIMI QUILICI BUZZACCHI, born at Medole in the province of Mantua, lives and works today in the old city of Ferrara.

Painter and wood-engraver, she began in 1925 to exhibit her work, which has since been seen in the principal Italian exhibitions, such as the Venice Biennial, the Roman Quadriennial, the first exhibition of Modern Italian engraving in Florence in 1932, and in various foreign exhibitions, such as the International Exhibition of Modern Engraving in Paris in 1930 and the Exhibition of Italian Art at Birmingham in 1932. Works of hers have found a place in the private galleries of the King of Italy, in some of the leading Italian public galleries, the Print Collection of Paris, and elsewhere.

This fine wood-cut of the Lake of Virgil, with Mantua in the background, shown in this year's Venice Biennial, well displays the artist's sense of composition, together with her mastery of the difficult and exacting art of wood-engraving, a form of art which, in a degree more severe almost than any other, disciplines the eye and hand, demands clarity and determination of concept and sureness of execution.

Train Piece

IT MIGHT have been an April day, instead of early September, when we went from Munich to Frankfurt; for sun and rain alternated, while there was a delicious freshness and fairness not often associated with high summer. We hung out of the observation window, until the crowds on the platform grew small and smaller and finally disappeared; until the last farewell capers of the small silken dachshund which we had so regretfully left were hidden by a bend in the line.

"Where have we got to now?" we asked, as the train ran through a station. The Nicest Member of the party, who had no language save his crisp schoolboy's English, leaned out obligingly and caught the last notice on the platform.

"Ausgang," he said.

We ran through Ingolstadt and Pappenheim, to the accompaniment of a fusillade of hail against the windows, but at Gunzunhausen the storm was left behind. Across the wet shining meadows ran a narrow path, meandering beside a stream where willows and osiers grew, and above it hung the rainbow. Along the path went an old, old man in a faded yellow smock and flopping hat, from which waved a long scarlet feather. White hair hung on his shoulders. He carried an incredibly long thin willow wand, and at his heels went an endless flock of geese. Straight on they went, under the rainbow and between the wet grasses, and a faint thread of sound from the gooseherd's pipe rose and fell on the cool air.

Between Marktbreit and Ochsenfurt, where the steep red roofs are huddled together and the river runs silver between strips of farmed land, the sunny country rolled away and away under the lovely sky.

Würzburg was like the illustration to some fairy tale, with rafts floating down the swift river and clouds of dim amethyst piled up over Karlstadt; with peasant women—skirts girt up above the shining water — cutting osiers beyond Gemünden, while among the trees lumberers came and went, and the sound of the axe fell faintly from afar. The forested hills closed darkly around Lohr and Aschaffenburg, heavy with shadows, then suddenly grew light and lovely where little sunny valleys lay between the enfolding heights like small shining arms held out. The pine woods at Kahl lifted their somber crowns into a dim and shadowy world, but between their trunks the sun shone in long bright shafts. And so we came to Hanau and Offenbach, where shower and shine and rainbow and cloud contended each with each.

"You will see the Römerberg for the first time," said our Bavarian friend, as we ran into Frankfurt. "There will be sun and rain together, and the balconies will drip flowers, and there will be rose-colored shadows on the purple cobbles."

D. T.

Miniature

A lichen's jade-green column
Below its scarlet crown;
An ant—three beads of gleaming jet—
That bears a fir-spill brown;
A dewdrop, sparkling crystal
On a grass-blade's arching grace—
Beauty, strength and purity
In one square inch of space!

HAROLD WILLARD GLEASON

Poet of Sea and Countryside

GREAT as is Masefield's imaginative gift, it took more than imagination to give us the vivid and bitter realism of "Dauber." What Kipling has done with the "Tommies," Masefield has done in verse for the men of the tramp steamer, and done with an equal vigor in never-to-be-forgotten verse. Of that wild and perilous passage around the Horn, of the heart-breaking and toil of men before the mast, we get pictures inimitable.

But if Masefield knew the sea, he knew no less the English countryside, its sights, its sounds, its scents, its multitudinous life. It is doubtful if, since Chaucer, a poet has sung in terms so redolent of English earth, of English flowers, and of the wild shy life haunting English lanes and fields. For sheer beauty of word-painting I know no poem to equal "Reynard the Fox," not even the equally breathless and stirring "Right Royal" which Mr. Masefield gave us later. Rightly or wrongly I still regard it as the greatest narrative poem in our tongue. The poet's heart is with the fox, and if that much-hunted and furtive beast had the say he would undoubtedly crown Mr. Masefield, Poet Laureate.

I find it difficult to express the feeling roused in my mind when "Reynard" first came into my hands some years ago. For years I had been exiled from the land of my birth. . . .

And in these pages, as I read, were the very scenes of early boyhood's days; the gypsy camp, the rustic talk, the springy, velvet turf of the downs, the teeming life of the English countryside, were all here, and how sure the touch!

"Deep in his dreams he heard the life
Of the woodland seek for food or wife,
The hop of a stoat, a buck that thumped,
The squeal of a rat as a weasel jumped,
The blackbird's chackering scattering crying,
The rustling bents from the rabbits flying,
Cows in a byre, and distant men,
And Condicote church-clock striking ten."

Then Reynard wakes from his sleep in Ghost Heath Wood. Nose flaired, teeth bared, with cocked ears, he hears the drumming of the horses' feet, and the breathless story of the fifteen mile "run" was a joy to read. . . .

Mr. Masefield's almost photographic vision of every detail of nature is more than matched by his insight into the character and the souls of men. Partly it may be the structure of his verse in "The Everlasting Mercy" that suggests to the mind the rugged force of Butler's lines. But while "Hudibras" is a satire and burlesque of Puritanism, and Masefield's poem a drama of the soul, both masters have that power of forging the rough and effective weapon to attain their end. With a marvellous economy of words they reach their objective. A single slash of the brush and the portrait is there, living and unmistakable. Still more does Mr. Masefield suggest Bunyan, with his nervous Saxon as the vehicle of thought, the direct and forthright word, and the profound sense of spiritual values. Indeed I should not be surprised were I to know that amongst the well-thumbed volumes on Mr. Masefield's shelves were those of Chaucer, Bunyan, Donne, Milton, and Butler. But from whatever varied sources the influences have come, Mr. Masefield's genius is his own. Color is there, a faithful and vivid observation, a tone that speaks not only for men, but for all humanity. . . . Mr. Masefield has written in prose with a distinction and force comparable to that shown in his verse. Life of beast and bird, flower and man, he has touched with both truth and beauty, but the bracing, the heartening note is spiritual. And it is this note, so clearly sounded, that brings refreshment to an age not free from spiritual aridity and pessimism.—MARTIN BUSSELL, in "Betwixt Heaven and Charing Cross." (New York: Macmillan.)

At the Top of the World in Africa

THE road runs west and north now, through settled and generally cultivated country, looking for a crack in that massif of the Drakenberg known as the Woodbush Mountains; and just beyond Tzaneen—hot, tropical—it finds a gap in the wall, a cleft through which to climb back again from the torrid plains into the cold, clear atmosphere of the High Veld.

Up and up it winds, twisting and turning so that one looks abruptly on to the road one has just negotiated, curling beneath one; to begin with, it passes through open country, then, as it rises higher, into the woods. These at first consist of planted forest—dense acres of gum and fir, standing rank on rank, stretching in orderly perspective on each side of the shadowed road. Away to the north, mist hangs on the hills in the country of little rivers and denser forest round about Duivel's Kloof, where it is cool and green all through the summer, and where masses and masses of carnations bloom for the Johannesburg market.

Susan roared and groaned and boiled most terrifyingly, but at last the top of the Pass was reached. The last two or three miles ran through "rain-forest," where the trees grew long whiskers and beards of moss and creepers, and the foliage was richly luxuriant; so we were unprepared for the view that met our gaze.

We were at the top of the world—and quite evidently several thousand feet nearer heaven, if the beauty of the prospect were any criterion.

Just below the brow of the hill, the forest had ended and we came out on to a wide open space where three roads met. Before us, to the south and to the west, was a great expanse of downland, the turf green and smooth as in Sussex; along the wide open slopes the shadows of the clouds moved gravely; far below, a stream glinted between the enfolding hills; in the foreground a signpost slanted, as signposts should, against an evening sky. But behind and to our right the scenery was set in magnificent contrast. The ground was broken by a succession of ridges; thickly clothed with forest—mile upon mile of trees; and beyond them, far to the north, clouds, amongst which occasional lightnings played, were packed round the higher peaks of the mountains. A wild and magnificent prospect. . . .

It was bitterly cold on the top of Maguba's Kloof that night; and not appreciably warmer when the sun rose over a wooded spur next morning; so we lay in bed awhile, nestling in to the warm fur of our karosses, watching possibly the loveliest of all sights on earth—dawn, flooding up into clear skies, over far mountains, in Africa.—CAPTAIN H. BIRCH REYNARDSON, in "High Street, Africa." (London: Blackwood.)

"More than conquerors"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE unfaltering courage and spiritual faith of the Apostle Paul are succinctly depicted in the eighth chapter of Romans. Naming the great tribulations which confronted the early church, and declaring the inability of these errors to separate the faithful "from the love of Christ" (8:35), he continues: "In all these things we are more than conquerors through him that loved us" (8:37). Here Paul's use of the word "more" leads thought into careful consideration of the spiritual import of the clause. All Christians should be victorious over the ordinary vicissitudes of human existence, but true spiritual triumph, transcending all material considerations, involves a higher understanding and demonstration of the divine law of Life, Truth, and Love. This law our blessed Master, Christ Jesus, taught and practiced, and it is today set forth in the revelation of Christian Science for the healing benefit of all mankind.

Christian Science is the law of God, good. It teaches that God is Mind, Soul, Spirit; that the real man of God's creating is not material, but wholly spiritual, that is, like God in quality and substance. It is the spiritual understanding of these provable, scientific facts, and the practical application of them which enable the individual to establish his dominion over the errors of material sense. What is termed mortal mind produces its effects in phases of inharmony, sin, disease, discouragement, failure, and so on. These falsities, being the antitheses of God, good, are conquered or overcome through understanding their nothingness. Thus the qualities of goodness, health, harmony, courage, and love are brought into our present experience, and happily, this is the point in spiritual unfoldment at which it may be proved that "we are more than conquerors." When erroneous, mesmeric traits of character are routed through perceiving their unreality and powerlessness, there comes into the receptive thought the higher revelation of the omniscience and omnipotence of divine Love, "the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord," and which eternally guides and guards His infinite idea, man. The spiritual understanding of the amplitude and affluence of God as infinite Mind, intelligence; the spiritual comprehension of man's perfection as His image and likeness, and the ability to use this understanding practically in our present experience, enables us measurably to partake of the power of the Christ, Truth. Thus is the healing power of divine Mind established and Paul's meaning made clear.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy has laid down the rules of practice whereby all may learn to eliminate erroneous material thinking. She says on page 407: "Man's enslavement to the most relentless masters—passion, selfishness, envy, hatred, and revenge—is conquered only by a mighty struggle. Every hour of delay makes the struggle more severe. If man is not victorious over the passions, they crush out happiness, health, and manhood. Here Christian Science is the sovereign panacea, giving strength to the weakness of mortal mind,—strength from the immortal and omnipotent Mind,—and lifting humanity above itself into purer desires, even into spiritual power and good-will to man." How joyous is the victory over wrong desires, bad habits, and poor dispositions!

The earnest effort to comprehend the inspired or spiritual meaning of the Scriptures through prayerful study is today strengthening the followers of Truth for the courageous conquering of all that is not Godlike. To gain the spiritual heights of trustworthiness, the student is required to let go inconsistencies of belief, and firmly grasp the better qualities of spirituality, loving-kindness, spiritual-mindedness, compassion, and forgiveness. Such individual practice proves that the divine law may also be invoked and demonstrated, collectively and universally. With what gratitude we may learn to rely without limitation or mental reservation upon the power of God, good, and thus help ultimately to destroy all strife, whether civil, political, religious, national or international.

History records the futile efforts of various characters who desired to become conquerors of the world through material power. The failures of the Roman and Napoleonic Empires illustrate the futility of such efforts. When the progressive men, women, and children of this and all ages realize that, in reality, what needs most to be conquered is a false sense of self, then a sure foundation is begun upon which to build a true understanding of God and of His perfect creation, including man. The Revelator had a clear comprehension of this one successful method, and metaphorically portrayed the ascendency of the spiritual concept through the opening and destruction of error's first seal. May he not have pictured the purity, power, authority, and spiritual achievement of the right idea,—the conquest of good over evil and Spirit over matter, when he said (Revelation 6:2): "And I saw, and behold a white horse: and he that sat on him had a bow; and a crown was given unto him: and he went forth conquering, and to conquer."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Plus que vainqueurs"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE COURAGE inébranlable et la foi spirituelle de l'apôtre Paul sont indiqués d'une manière succincte au chapitre huit de sa lettre aux Romains. L'auteur cite les grandes tribulations qui menaçaient la primitive église et déclare qu'aucune de ces erreurs ne peut séparer les fidèles "de l'amour du Christ" (8:35); puis il ajoute: "Dans toutes ces épreuves, nous sommes plus que vainqueurs par Celui qui nous a aimés" (8:37). La manière dont Paul emploie le mot "plus" nous engage à considérer attentivement la portée spirituelle de cette déclaration. Tous les chrétiens devraient surmonter les vicissitudes ordinaires de l'existence humaine; mais le vrai triomphe spirituel, surpassant toutes les considérations matérielles, implique une compréhension et une démonstration plus élevées en ce qui concerne la loi divine de la Vie, de la Vérité, de l'Amour. Le Christ Jésus, notre bien-aimé Maître, enseignait et pratiquait cette loi, qu'expose aujourd'hui, pour la guérison et le mieux-être de toute l'humanité, la révélation de la Science Chrétienne.

Cette Science est la loi de Dieu, du bien. Elle enseigne que Dieu est Entendement, Ame, Esprit; que l'homme réel créé par Dieu n'est point matériel, mais entièrement spirituel, c'est-à-dire semblable à Dieu par la qualité et la substance. L'intelligence spirituelle de ces faits scientifiques démontrables, jointe à leur application pratique, permet au disciple d'établir sa maîtrise sur les erreurs du sens matériel. Ce qu'on nomme entendement mortel se manifeste sous forme d'inharmonie—péché, maladie, découragement, échecs, *et cætera*. Etant le contraire de Dieu, du bien, ces faussetés sont conquises ou vaincues par la compréhension de leur néant. Ceci introduit dans notre existence des qualités louables telles que la bonté, la santé, l'harmonie, le courage, l'amour; or atteindre à ce point de développement spirituel nous permet de prouver avec joie que "nous sommes plus que vainqueurs." Lorsque les caractéristiques erronées qui s'apparentent au mesmérisme sont vaincues par la perception de leur irréalité et de leur impuissance, il vient à la pensée réceptive une révélation plus haute touchant l'omniscience et l'omnipotence de l'Amour divin, "l'amour que Dieu nous a témoigné en Jésus-Christ, notre Seigneur;" et cet Amour guide et garde éternellement l'homme, Son idée infinie. Comprendre spirituellement la plénitude et les abondantes ressources de Dieu en Sa qualité d'Entendement infini, d'intelligence; saisir spirituellement la perfection de l'homme en tant qu'image et ressemblance divine; pouvoir employer cette compréhension d'une manière pratique dans les circonstances présentes—voilà ce qui nous permet de participer d'une manière appréciable au pouvoir du Christ, de la Vérité. Ceci montre la puissance curative de l'Entendement divin et donne au langage de Paul un sens bien clair.

Dans le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy pose les règles pratiques grâce auxquelles tous peuvent apprendre comment on élimine le faux penser matériel. Elle dit entre autres à la page 407: "L'homme ne s'affranchit de son asservissement aux maîtres les plus impitoyables—les passions, l'égoïme, l'envie, la haine et la vengeance—que par une lutte formidable. Chaque heure de délai rend la lutte plus difficile. Si l'homme ne remporte pas la victoire sur ses passions, elles étouffent le bonheur, la santé et la virilité. La Science Chrétienne est une panacée souveraine, donnant de la force à la faiblesse de l'entendement mortel,—force qui provient de l'Entendement immortel et omnipotent,—et qui élève l'humanité au-dessus d'elle-même jusqu'à des désirs plus purs, voire même jusqu'au pouvoir spirituel et à la bonne volonté envers les hommes." De quelle joie s'accompagne la victoire sur les faux désirs, sur les mauvaises habitudes et les dispositions fâcheuses!

Dans le sérieux effort qu'ils font pour comprendre, par une étude accompagnée de prière, le sens inspiré ou spirituel des Ecritures, ceux qui suivent la Vérité trouvent aujourd'hui la force nécessaire pour conquérir tout ce qui n'est pas semblable à Dieu. S'il veut gagner les hauteurs spirituelles de la droiture, le disciple doit abondonner les inconséquences que comporte la croyance et saisir fermement les qualités supérieures—la spiritualité, la bienveillance, la compassion, le pardon. Cette pratique individuelle nous prouve que la loi divine peut aussi être invoquée et démontrée d'une manière universelle ou collective. Avec quelle reconnaissance nous apprenons à compter sans limitations ni restrictions mentales sur la puissance de Dieu, du bien, contribuant ainsi à mettre fin aux luttes de tout genre—aux conflits civils, politiques, religieux, nationaux ou internationaux!

L'histoire a souvent enregistré les vains efforts de divers personnages aspirant à la conquête du monde par le pouvoir matériel. La chute des Empires romain et napoléonien illustre l'inutilité de ces efforts. Hommes, femmes ou enfants, tous les amis du progrès, à notre époque comme toujours, doivent se rendre compte qu'en réalité, c'est surtout un faux sens du moi qu'il faut vaincre; dès lors ils obtiennent un fondement solide sur lequel peut s'édifier la véritable intelligence de Dieu et de Sa création parfaite, dans laquelle l'homme est inclus. Le Révélateur comprenait bien cette méthode, la seule qui conduise au succès; et dans un langage symbolique, il dépeignit l'ascendant du concept spirituel par la rupture et la destruction du premier sceau de l'erreur. Ne serait-ce pas la pureté, le pouvoir, l'autorité, la maîtrise spirituelle de l'idée juste—la victoire du bien sur le mal et de l'Esprit sur la matière—que saint Jean décrivait dans ce passage (Apocalypse 6:2): "Je regardai et je vis un cheval blanc. Celui qui le montait avait un arc; on lui donna une couronne et il partit en vainqueur, pour remporter la victoire."

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Moon in the Water

Moon in the water—
broken and broken, and then
bright and whole again!

—CHOSHU (1852-1930). Adapted by KENNETH PORTER.

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Schools—Colleges
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Spain—Education Too Is in Revolution

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents — Teachers
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In Spanish Schools

Reform Under Way—The Republic's Part

By Janet H. Perry

Lecturer in Department of Spanish Studies, University of London, King's College

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGHOUT the nineteenth century in Spain the struggle for democratic government and freedom of thought was carried on with varying success. The battle is not yet won.

I should like to explain what the establishment of the Republic, the setting up of a liberal democratic constitution meant to a group of intellectuals, eminent professional men and women, writers, university professors, teachers and students, the best minds of modern Spain. It meant first and foremost to these earnest thinkers and workers the opportunity of giving to the Spanish nation as a whole what only a small minority had until then enjoyed, a modern education, a new outlook on life. A new Spain was to be created, strong, vigorous and free.

One of the leading political thinkers of the late nineteenth century in Spain, Joaquin Costa, said that all reform must be based on two things, the school and the pantry. The people must eat and the people must be educated. A modern progressive democracy cannot be built on ignorance and poverty.

Education, then, was bound to be one of the main concerns of the new government. It was to be the necessary foundation for all future progress.

When the Republic was declared in Spain in 1931, more than 40 per cent of the population was illiterate, and in some villages in Andalusia 90 per cent of the inhabitants could neither read nor write. People who live in countries where educational facilities are a commonplace have no idea of the cry that went up from all the small villages in Spain for schools, for education even of the most elementary kind. It was not that a benevolent government was about to impose education on its citizens—but they themselves were hungry for it, were demanding it as their right. Even in Madrid there was a shortage of elementary schools, and when new ones were built the parents stood in queues waiting their turn to place their children's names on the roll. Even in the places where scholastic groups as they call them existed, they were wretchedly housed, badly equipped and staffed by teachers poorly and tardily paid. The whole system was a disgrace to both Church and State.

Foundations Of Reform

Fortunately for Spain the foundations of educational reform had already been laid under the old regime by a group of enlightened people in the second half of the 19th century. Great things may come from apparently small beginnings. A school was founded in Madrid called "The Free Educational Institution" (La Institución Libre de Enseñanza)—free, that is to say, from interference of either Church or State. The apostle of this movement was Don Francisco Giner de los Rios, a lay saint, whose name is one to conjure with in educational circles in Spain. He imbued his pupils with his own ideals, he taught them to love culture, to cultivate tolerance, to think for themselves and to guide their lives by high moral principles. His work was continued in the same spirit of enthusiasm and devotion by Don Manuel Cossío, author of a world-famous book on the paintings of El Greco—but first and foremost an educator.

The pupils of the "Institución," as they still call it affectionately, grew up and their influence was felt in many directions. A new model secondary school was founded in Madrid, carefully guided on modern lines by Don José Castillejo, one of the most active promoters of educational reform in Spain. This school was recognized by the State and received subsidies from the treasury, though often paid in the most grudging and dilatory fashion In various large provincial towns there were other "institutos" or government secondary schools where boys (and girls if they wished) could attend classes in preparation for the public examination (bachillerato) which would qualify them for entrance to the universities. These schools merely gave instruction, not education in the wider sense, and the "Instituto Escuela" of Madrid aimed at making good this lack of corporate life and social training. It was run on more practical lines, perhaps, than the "Institución" but the ideals behind it were the same.

University Methods Medieval

In the larger towns throughout the country there were universities, the most important being those in Madrid (the Central University) and Barcelona. In these places where the young people of Spain were being prepared for the professions, the methods and curricula were almost medieval—no place for modern studies, no laboratories, no opportunities for research. These fortresses of routine and indifference must be attacked; something had to be done outside their walls. Here again the new spirit in education had work to do.

The "Board for Extension of Studies" (Junta Para Ampliación de Estudios) came into existence under the fostering care of Don José Castillejo, and higher studies and original research were made possible to real students. These pioneer efforts produced such good results that the State was induced to grant certain sums of money for their upkeep. Lethargy and indifference on the part of constituted authority and bitter opposition from the established Church hindered continually the work of this small and devoted band of educators but the movement went on growing from success to success.

Other phenomena appeared in these first two decades of the 20th century—a residential college where university students could live a common social life, have access to libraries of their own and actually play organized games. Some professors, too, lived in this "Residencia de Estudiantes," as it is called, on friendly, approachable terms with the students. A residential college for women students (Residencia de Señoritas) was also established under the direction of a remarkable woman, Dona Maria de Maeztu, which has grown steadily in numbers and importance since its foundation.

Gathered Ideas Abroad

I have not so far indicated the international aspect of this educational movement. From the very beginning its leaders realized the importance of learning from other countries. Young men and women in ever-increasing numbers have gone out from Spain to Germany, Italy, France, the United States and England to study new methods and pick up new ideas, to make contact with the world of culture and scientific research outside their native land.

A quiet revolution was taking place, but danger lay ahead. A political crisis brought Spain under a military dictatorship, the head of which, Primo de Rivera, had little time for educational affairs. He would allow the religious orders to do as they pleased and he attempted to give to the Jesuits and Augustinians the right to grant degrees, thus invading the privileges of the universities. But the new spirit was alive in these despised universities, and the determined opposition of both staff and students defeated the dictator's project. This defeat proved to be the first step in his downfall.

Events followed quickly after this. The dictator went, the king went. The Republic was declared in 1931 and the new constitution was drawn up. There was to be state education for all; the religious orders were forbidden to teach. A progressive government was in power and Don Fernando de los Rios, a distinguished university professor and leader of the Constitutional Socialist Party, became Minister for Education.

Educational Missions

Some 10,000 elementary schools were built; secondary schools on the model of the "Instituto Escuela" of Madrid were founded in Barcelona, Valencia and Seville. But the building of schools takes time and the training of schoolmasters and mistresses to staff them, still longer. The educational enthusiasts of the new regime wished to make immediate contact with the poor isolated villages that were without schools and without knowledge of the outside world. They wished to carry a message of friendship and hope in a practical way. The movement of "Educational Missions" was started. A strange title, perhaps, but it stands for something very fine.

Groups of teachers and students went out voluntarily from village to village in various districts armed with some interesting instruments of amusement and education. They had a cinema show, collection of musical records (chiefly folk music), copies of famous pictures, books. They talked to the inhabitants of strange new things and gave them just a glimpse of the inheritance of culture that should be theirs. In each place they visited, they left the nucleus of a library, materials for school work and study. The photographs taken by members of these Educational Missions reveal not only the poverty-stricken conditions in these primitive places but the extraordinary appreciation of these untaught people of the wonders presented to them. The expression on the faces of young and old is something unforgettable in its beauty and significance.

Instituto de El Escorial

One of the most interesting of the new secondary schools in Spain is the "Instituto de El Escorial," situated in a commanding position in the Guadarrama Mountains overlooking the Madrid plain. It is housed in an old building connected with the apartments occupied by the nobles of the court when the kings of Spain visited the famous Escorial palace. The school is a mixed one for boys and girls like the other state schools, but differs from them in that the pupils are mainly boarders, for only a small number of those attending classes there live in the little summer resort of San Lorenzo.

The building of massive granite surrounds a beautiful garden courtyard with a fountain in the center. A fair amount of reconstruction has been necessary to modernize the dormitories, dining room, etc., but the result is unique. In these ancient and picturesque surroundings the director, Don Rubén Landa, is creating a modern school. He has studied very thoroughly the English school in all its variety, but his school is by no means an English one. Don Rubén Landa continues the tradition of Don Francisco Giner and Don Manuel Cossío. He uses his knowledge of English methods to create something truly Spanish. He aims at developing all that is best in the Spanish character in an atmosphere of freedom and friendly co-operation.

The reform of the universities was also undertaken, and methods, curricula and personnel had to be brought up to date. A new independent university was created in Barcelona, in the now autonomous state of Catalonia and on its governing body sat official representatives of Spain and Catalonia. Everywhere in Spain the educational hive buzzed with excitement and work. The enemies of progress had been routed—but only temporarily.

Two years passed and then the reaction came. A central group came into power in 1933, under Alejandro Lerroux, but in reality dependent on the reactionary clerical party under Gil Robles. Party intrigues took the place of legislation.

This year, 1936, the Popular Front, a coalition of progressive parties, won the elections, but the delay of reforms, and repressive measures, had driven the workers of the towns and the poverty-stricken peasants of Andalusia into the extremist camp. Unruly anarchists and revolutionary communists were playing their part as well as the orderly and constitutional socialists. There was some question as to whether the government would be strong enough to hold its more violent supporters in check. There were riots, burning of churches and strikes. Then came the present revolt.

While rebels are trying to encircle Madrid and defeat the constitutional government, all those friends of Spain who hoped to see an educated democracy arise in the new Republic are watching the political struggle with anxiety of heart. What effect will its outcome have upon the course of that less spectacular, but no less significant, revolution—the revolution in Spanish education?

© Publisher's; Paul's

Left—University of Salamanca, Founded in 1239 and Once Called the "Light Not of Spain Only, but of All Europe." Building at the Right, Where in Days Gone By Younger Students Prepared for the University, Now Turned Into State Secondary School. Upper Right—Spanish-American Center, Part of New University City Not Yet Completed at Madrid. Lower Right—Street in Seville, With Some of the Children for Whom Schools Are at Last Being Provided

'Even for Competitors'

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

COMPETITION is found in all animal life. Co-operation is beautifully found among some of the animals, and recognized as evidence of higher expression. How we love to see the mother and father birds unitedly providing food and shelter for their young! We have all seen a kind and loving dog protecting a child, or perhaps a smaller dog or even a kitten. One big test of our own sincerity and purity of motive in expressing the co-operation we believe in, is our attitude toward those who insist upon trying to compete with us, isn't it?—Chairman.

* * *

Ontario, Canada

Dear Chairman:

I have been enjoying the "talks" and discussions of our Round Table Conferences for a long time but have never had enough courage to contribute to them until now. I was catching up on some of my back Monitors and a letter from one of the Round Table's old friends—from Alabama I think she came—inspired me to do my share. I would like to thank her for her very encouraging and inspiring letter.

I was particularly impressed with the idea that we should co-operate rather than compete with our fellow man, and I thought how true Miss Irene Dunn's statement, as quoted from the Monitor, is: "We all ought to be willing to do things for each other, even for competitors. There is lots of room at the top, more than is ever used, and we might as well help each other upward."

I think people are coming to see more and more that success in life does not mean success in wealth, position, popularity, but in life itself—that is, in the happiness and peace which is gained through giving of the best that is in us.

We have started a Monitor Club here in Ottawa with the purpose of helping our young people to better bring out this spirit of co-operation in upholding Monitor ideals. Our president wrote a letter to the Round Table only a short while ago describing our activities. This Club is proving to be of great benefit to us all. Among other things it is giving me a keener appreciation of and love for the Monitor itself.

This being my first flight into the realm of public speaking you might say, I will make it a short one, but perhaps before long I will gather my wings for a more extended flight.

Greetings to all "Round Tablers" everywhere and many thanks for their helpful contributions. Perhaps especially to our kindly Chairman who holds us all together.

(Miss) C. H.

* * *

To Help Celebrate

Texas

Dear Chairman,

Several months ago I noticed that we Over-Twenties had been transferred with due courtesy and foresight into a larger and, incredible as it may seem, far more interesting column than the Mail Bag. No disrespect to that aforesaid column; no indeed, for I have had 12 years of delightful anticipation and enjoyment from the many, many letters that have been printed in that length of time and of those from the Mail Baggers themselves.

There has never been an occasion in which I have not welcomed a letter from any corrie; in fact there have been many times that I have received a *lift* just by reading the helpful thoughts and suggestions that just naturally seem to fit into the letters.

I have had many wonderful treats —those of meeting my corries. Although a trip north was made twice as enjoyable because of the various occasions I had to meet my pen-pals, I cannot begin to tell of the deep gratitude and love I have for those corries I met while driving to and in California.

While on the trip, a different route than that planned was suggested, and although I took it with misgivings, how glad I am that I did. For, high up in the mountains above Phoenix, in a little mining town, I unexpectedly ran into the home of a corrie. The half hour visit I had with her family was very welcome. Such a charming group of people tucked away, one never knows what to expect but good. Needless to say, the open-hearted love the Los Angeles Mail Baggers extended to me by inviting me to an annual dinner of the entire bunch—well, they can never understand just how much at home they made me feel, for of course, several were friends of friends of mine, as the round robin goes.

May the Youth Column speed swiftly throughout the world with its loving and alert message, so that everyone may know that we are all brother men and women, really striving to make this world one big happy family. Finally, but not as an afterthought, may I suggest that everyone come to Texas and San Antonio, to help us celebrate our Centennial and to enjoy the true hospitality of all Texas.

(Miss.) V. L.

* * *

We so often receive letters from readers who seem to have discovered the Round Table "by chance," and we wonder if you Round Tablers would like to make a renewed effort to pass along to your friends who are in their twenties, the exciting fact that here is a jolly, interesting, international column expecially for them. (You see we can say all kinds of nice things about it because it is YOU who write it, not we.) Anyway, if you all enjoy it as much as you say you do, there must be men and girls among your friends who would enjoy it, too. (This isn't an advertisement—really!)

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

University of Kentucky Adds Social Work Courses

To meet the insistent demands of students and welfare workers from all parts of Kentucky, the department of Sociology at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, under the chairmanship of Dr. Harry Best, has enlarged its program to include a complete curriculum of social work training.

Mrs. Dorothy C. Lawson, Cincinnati, Ohio, has recently been appointed to the position of assistant professor in the department. She will devote her entire time to the teaching of technical social work courses, the establishment of opportunities for supervised field work in a number of social agencies, and the rendering of technical assistance to public and private social agencies within the state.

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Volume of Cotton Goods Sales Up As Prices Ease

Weekly Cotton Textile Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. — Somewhat larger trading characterized primary cotton goods markets during the past week, but the larger volume of sales was achieved only through the easing of prices on goods for delivery during the last quarter of the year. Print cloths especially became rather active after manufacturers decided to accept some of the numerous bids an eighth to a quarter of a cent under the previous market for substantial quantities of goods in the standard constructions for October-November shipment. It was deemed more important, ultimately, to the stability of the gray goods market, to build up strong backlogs of unfilled orders for the final quarter, even though this business was accepted at slightly lower prices. And so manufacturers began backing the business that was offered.

Standard 39 inch four yard 80 squares sold moderately at 7⅞ cents and then at 7¾ cents as compared with 8 cents a week or two ago, while 38½ inch 5.35 yard 64x60s brought 5¾ to 5⅞ cents instead of 6 cents flat. The 39 inch 4.75 yard 68x72s brought 7 cents for spots, but September deliveries were sold for 6⅞ cents and last quarter goods was traded in at 6¾ cents. The 38½ inch 6.25 yard 60x48s were moved in round lots at 5¼ cents for September goods, while later deliveries went for 5 cents flat.

Large Backlogs of Orders

Sales for the past week were estimated at about 75 per cent of current loom output, but those for the month as a whole were not much more than 50 per cent of production. The mills went into August, however, with very large backlogs of unfilled orders and hence had practically no unsold stocks at the close of the month, but instead had sufficient forward business on their books to cover the production for the first half of September. They are trying now to book enough business to cover most of their Fall production, but to do so will have to sell far more during September than they produce.

There is considerable concern about the raw cotton crop outturn this year, and many believe a sharp upswing in prices will result if the Government's September crop report indicates a marked cut in the yield from the August estimate of 12,481,000 bales. Such an eventuality is expected to produce a strong wave of buying for late Fall shipment, and many buyers deem it prudent to cover at least a part of their requirements at the present prices before there is any price stimulation.

Sheetings were moving more actively during the past week and prices in that division were said to be firmer than in the print cloth section of the market.

In the fine goods division of the market combed yarns fabrics held firm in price, but did not move as substantially as did the coarser fabrics. Some business was reported on combed lawns and broadcloths, but prices were unchanged. Buyers who sought either combed or carded piques succeeded in getting considerable yardage with quick deliveries bringing sharp premiums.

Shirtings were moving again, particularly fancy shirtings, and there was also considerable trading in fancy and novelty fabrics for the dress goods trade as well as some fancy drapery fabrics. Often these involved the use of rayon in mixture with cotton and a considerable business was done during the past week or two in spun rayon fabrics for the new season.

Revival Believed Sound

Although cotton mill activity is reaching out to new high records, and cotton consumption is exceeding all previous records since the peak of the 1929 boom, there is strong confidence in the trade that the revival is sound and will continue for the balance of the year at least.

In an exhaustive analysis of the outlook for the cotton goods industry, W. Ray Bell, president of the Cotton Textile Merchants' Association of New York, points out that the buying activity of the past two months follows a long period of market restriction due indirectly to government interference in either the raw material situation or the cotton manufacturing situation.

Five out of the past six years, he points out, have been years when the total production of goods has been substantially less than the figure that was considered normal during the five year period prior to the depression.

The association keeps detailed records of unfilled orders and stocks on hand, so that Mr. Bell speaks with authority when he says the unfilled orders show an increase of 528,000,000 yards and mill stocks of goods on hand show a reduction of 230,962,000 yards, making a net gain in the mill position equivalent to more than 750,000,000 yards, as compared with a year ago.

Obviously, he points out, the demand for goods will continue favorable for a considerable period, and there is ample room for prices to advance without reaching levels that will prove prohibitive.

Thermoid Co. Announces Recapitalization Plan

NEW YORK (AP)—Thermoid Co., of Trenton, N. J., producer of brake lining and products of asbestos and rubber, announced a plan of recapitalization designed to clear up arrears in dividends and sinking fund obligations on preferred stock and to make possible payment of dividends.

Present seven per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock under the proposed plan is to give way to a new convertible preferred stock, each share of present preferred to receive 1½ shares of new convertible preferred.

Favorable Dividend Changes Up Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A TOTAL of 212 favorable dividend changes were reported in August against 186 the preceding month, and 105 in August, 1935, according to the Standard Statistics Company.

Unfavorable changes numbered seven, compared with four in July. Detailed figures for August and July, 1936, and August, 1935, follow:

	Aug. 1936	July 1936	Aug. 1935
Favorable changes	212	186	105
Increased	78	51	32
Resumed	18	27	12
Extra	83	80	42
Initial	33	28	19
Unfavorable ch'nges	7	4	7
Reduced	3	3	6
Passed	4	1	1

Brazilian Cotton Output Expansion Seen Slowing Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Cotton production in South Brazil, which has been expanding at a rapid rate during the past few years, will probably increase much more slowly in the future if current conditions in that country continue to prevail, according to information furnished the New York Cotton Exchange by Mr. Jones Garibaldi Dantas. Mr. Dantas is chief of the cotton classification commission of Sao Paulo, and chief of the grading department of the Sao Paulo Cotton Exchange.

"Among the reasons for reducing acreage expectations from the previous high level," says the Exchange Service, "are an increase in the price of coffee, the principal crop competing with cotton in South Brazil, a continued upward movement of prices for rice and other food products in South Brazil, the growing of which products has suffered more or less through the expansion of cotton growing in that part of the country; a strengthening of Brazilian exchange, which has somewhat reduced the milreis price for cotton in Brazil; and, last but not least, the prospect of a larger American crop than was expected a few weeks ago and the consequent decline in cotton prices in world markets.

"Mr. Dantas expressed the opinion that, with cotton prices equal to the average of the past season, Brazilian growers would find it profitable to continue to produce cotton, but the stimulus to further rapid expansion of cotton growing in Brazil would be much reduced."

Bus Traffic Volume Not Affected By Reduced Rail Fares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Motor bus transportation during the first half of 1936 shared in improved general business and apparently suffered no loss in traffic volume as a result of reduced rail fares, according to Bus Transportation's report.

Net operating revenues for intercity operations were up five per cent over the first half of last year; for city and suburban carriers and strictly urban lines, the increase was 23 per cent. Average fare per passenger, for intercity buses, has been reduced from 64.07 cents to 62.42 cents; for city buses, from 6.60 cents to 6.31 cents; for city and suburban, from 8.66 cents to 8.54 cents.

As of June 30, the carriers whose figures were analyzed owned 15,100 buses, had routes traversing 79,450 miles of streets and highways, operated 316,200,000 bus-miles, and transported 792,972,000 passengers. With an operating revenue of $78,495,000, these carriers spent $52,805,000 for operating expenses, consumed 70,000,000 gallons of fuel, and employed 28,171 people.

Grain Fluctuation Limits Increased

CHICAGO (AP) — Directors of the Board of Trade have increased the limits for daily price fluctuations on grain contracts, calling for delivery in the current month. At present this ruling affects September deliveries on the exchange.

The limits of price fluctuations in wheat, corn, rye and barley were extended to eight cents a bushel above or below the average closing prices of the preceding day, and in oats the limit was fixed at six cents.

The limits which have been in effect were five cents on wheat, rye and barley, four cents on corn and three cents on oats. These price "pegs" have been in effect since July 28, 1933, and will continue to apply on the deferred deliveries, which now are December and May.

No change was made in the daily limits applicable to trades in provisions.

No explanation of the change was made by officials of the Board of Trade, although it was assumed that it indicated the possibility of wider fluctuations in the current delivery than were likely to occur in the more deferred deliveries.

Canadian National Bonds Being Paid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Cash provision has been made by the government for the redemption of $24,220,000, 6 per cent Dominion guaranteed Canadian National Railways bonds, which are maturing in New York as of September 1, Charles Dunning, minister of finance announces.

The issue to be redeemed totals $25,000,000, sold by the Grand Trunk Railway Company in 1921.

A large saving in interest charges will accrue to the company by reason of the redemption. Including this maturity there has been a saving of approximately $4,000,000 in the annual interest charges of the Canadian National as a result of the refunding of maturing and callable bond issues during the last two years.

Flight of Capital Follows First N. Z. Labor Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE—Australia is watching with interest a noticeable flight of capital across the Tasman Sea and its investment in Australian securities following the return to power of New Zealand's first Labor Government. To it can be ascribed large advances in leading industrial stocks, and New Zealand's projected legislation to tax large incomes heavily may accentuate the movement.

Soon after the Labor Ministry took office in New Zealand Australian money was attracted there by the statement of the new Prime Minister that he would restore the New Zealand pound to parity with sterling by stages. Both the Australian and New Zealand pounds carry an exchange rate of 25 per cent on London, and when New Zealand found it impracticable to move toward parity, funds were quickly repatriated.

Strong Buying Wave

Strong buying waves by New Zealand investors have recently sent several sound Australian stocks to record levels. The drain on New Zealand capital has actually reached a point at which Government intervention has been suggested by readjusting the exchange rate on Australia. If however, it were made more expensive to send money to Australia, the New Zeland importer of Australian goods would be penalized. The more logical step would be for the New Zealand Government to block capital transfers completely, as was done by the previous Government when the exchange rate on London was put up to 25 per cent in 1933.

It is doubted in Australia whether the flight of capital has been sufficiently large to warrant alarm by the New Zealand Government. There is always a market for the investment of New Zealand money in Australia, largely because New Zealand stocks at present prices show only about 3 per cent against a much higher return in Australia.

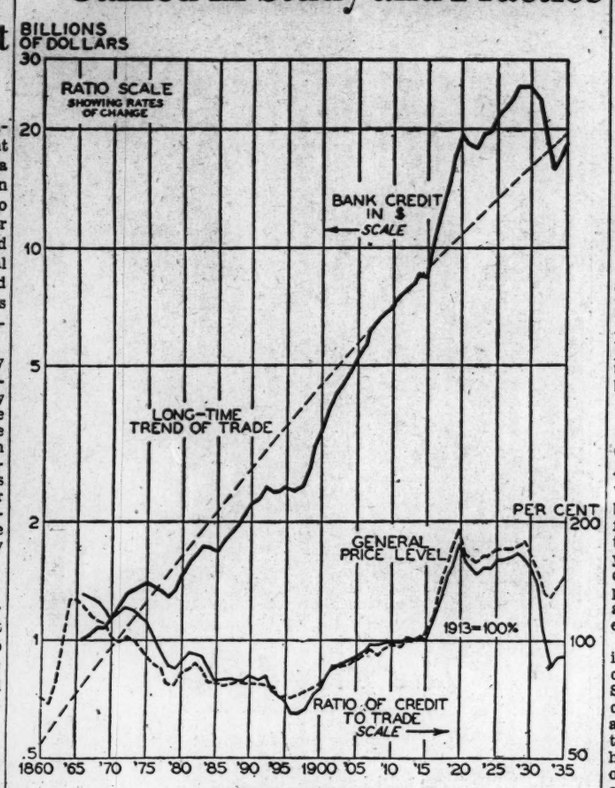
In any event it would be difficult for New Zealand to raise the exchange on Australia without also raising her rate on London and other centers. If this were not done, money would be sent to London at the cheaper rate and thence to Australia, thus avoiding the penal rate.

Influx of Capital

Australian bankers report that since the return of the New Zealand Labor Government there has been an influx of capital for fixed deposit, although not very pronounced.

There is no doubt in Australia that the Labor Government's declared policy of nationalising banking, higher wages, shorter working hours and marketing control, has caused nervousness among investors in New Zealand. Yet Australia is not expecting any panic inflow of money, and on present indications there is nothing to show that the New Zealand Government will be unable to implement its proposals without seriously disturbing the country's economic equilibrium.

Lessons in Credit Control Gained in Study and Practice



By W. Randolph Burgess

[Continued from Friday]

For a decade after the crisis of 1920-21 the Reserve System was perhaps freer from external compulsions than any bank of issue had ever been before.

Customarily in the past central banking policy operated within the limitations imposed by gold reserves which were seldom large enough to be ignored in determining credit policy. The Federal Reserve System, however, soon found itself so largely supplied with gold reserves that the old standards of central bank management as developed in other countries were largely inapplicable. In fact, the embarrassment of the Reserve System, as was noted in an earlier chapter, was to avoid the accumulation of too large gold reserves.

Booms and Slumps

Under these circumstances the Federal Reserve System devoted much attention to the careful study and analysis of the problems of credit control. The Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Banks developed research departments for the collection and analysis of information on business and financial conditions. A reporting system was built up through which the Reserve System obtained first-hand information as to the production and distribution of goods, bank credit, prices and various other aspects of the economic situation. A regular practice was developed of bringing to bear upon every question of policy a body of pertinent information and the analysis of the underlying principles. For example, the Open Market Committee had before it at each one of its meetings a memorandum on the credit situation. The Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Banks in their board meetings heard frequent reports from their economic staffs. In the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, by way of illustration, the practice was developed of preparing a special analytical report before any important policy decision.

These various steps in the development of credit policy did not result in the selection of any single simple index which might be employed as a guide to credit policy, but rather experience showed that every decision had to be made in the light of the whole business and credit situation.

When can one know that an expansion of business is becoming too rapid and is in danger of developing an unhealthy or speculative boom? How can one know whether some decline in business is a prelude to a depression or is really an intermediate movement? What are the signs of sound credit conditions? In the experience of the Federal Reserve System over a period of years it has been found that some of the indexes of business and credit movements are more useful than others, and it seems desirable at this point to comment briefly on a number of these indexes.

Measuring Rods

One of the best indications of whether the business and credit situations are wholesome or are likely to develop an unhealthy boom has been found in changes in the volume of bank credit as measured by deposits or loans and investments. Figures of this sort are available for the past sixty years and the record has shown that when the increase in credit has become much more rapid than the general rate of growth of the country's business, speculation, rising prices, and unwholesome tendencies have usually followed, and conversely a decline in credit or even stoppage of the rate of growth has been an indication of tendencies towards deflation and depression.

The research division of the Reports Department of the New York Reserve Bank has over a period of years made careful studies of these relationships with interesting, though not conclusive, results. The first step was to obtain measures of the growth tendencies in business and credit and measures also of changes in prices more inclusive than the commonly used index of wholesale prices. It was not possible to obtain measures for such broad and inclusive segments of economic life which would be absolutely precise, but it was believed that even rough measures of what the Reserve System needed to understand and deal with were more useful than even very precise measures of interesting but isolated aspects of the whole picture.

The results of these studies have been reported in a number of articles by Carl Snyder, until recently chief statistician of the Bank. As an illustration Diagram 46 is reproduced from an address by Mr. Snyder before the Academy of Political Science on November 22, 1929, published in the proceedings, but has been brought up to date. It is plotted on a ratio—or semi-logarithmic scale; so that fluctuations in the lines show rates of change rather than absolute amounts.

Changes in Bank Credit

The heavy line in the upper part of the diagram shows the changes over a period of years in the amount of bank credit in use, as measured by the total loans and investments of national banks to 1913 and thereafter of all commercial banks. The straighter dashed line running through it is a measure of the rate of growth of production and trade in the United States. The solid line in the lower part of the diagram labeled "Ratio of credit to trade" is derived from the two upper lines—it represents the volume of bank credit divided by the figures for the long-time trend of trade. This line conforms fairly closely with the dashed line representing the general price level.

The conclusion Mr. Snyder draws is that when credit moves faster than the general trend of trade, prices rise; and conversely when credit moves more slowly prices decline. The suggestion of these findings is that for the maintenance of a reasonably stable price level the volume of credit should increase in general at a steady rate consistent with the growth of business.

To Be Continued

News Notes—The Orient

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Japanese Business—General business conditions in Japan are adversely influenced by evidences of possible increased Government control of industry and finance. Several schemes are being considered, including the electric power nationalization scheme, and the Finance Ministry's plan for the merger of prefectural banks with the eventual objective of having a single bank for each prefecture. A statement by the Minister of War is also causing business some concern as it is interpreted as implying a heavy increase for military expenditures in the budget for next year, to be financed principally by bond issues.

Foreign Trade—Japanese foreign trade for the last 10 days of July increased materially, showing a heavy export excess. Preliminary totals of trade for the month of July place exports at 223,000,000 yen and imports at 203,000,000 yen, increases of 7.1 and 2.4 per cent respectively, compared with July 1935. (1 yen equals about 29 cents.)

Cutlery—Many of the old Japanese sword makers have turned from making high class swords to the production of cutlery. Among formerly prominent sword making firms which have turned their factories into more peaceful types of manufacture are the Seki Cutlery Company, at Seki, Gifu Prefecture, which specializes in the productin of high class table knives, forks, various kinds of pocket knives and other cutlery products. Sanjo, in Niigata, leads in the manufacture of spoons, forks and other tableware as well as small knives.

Perilla Seed Crop—With an eye to the large and growing market in the United States for perilla oil, a drying agent now being used extensively by manufacturers of paint products, the Manchurian Government plans to extend its perilla seed crop to about 600,000 tons per annum during the next five years. About 500,000 acres were sown to perilla in Manchuria this spring and the yield in seed is expected to be between 300,000,000 and 360,000,000 pounds with some local opinion that it will run as high as 400,000,000 pounds.

Chinese Railroads—Expansion of its railway facilities is one of the outstanding economic needs of China. Because of low wages and other overhead charges, freight in China which is mainly of the bulk type, can be transported at much less cost than by motor vehicles. China, which is almost as large as the United States and has about four times its population, has less than 10,000 miles of railway compared with the American total of about 250,000 miles.

Dyestuffs—The Chinese demand for dyestuffs continues poor due to uncertainty regarding smuggling and the unsettled political situation. Chinese importers estimate that business during the first five months of the current year was about 10 per cent below that of the like period of 1935, and that the turnover during the 1935 period was well below normal. Dealers in imported dyes are showing little interest in placing future orders and consumers are restricting purchasers to immediate requirements. No increase in consumer demand is anticipated until the political smuggling situations improve.

Peace Education—Utilization of the radio and motion picture in China as a means of education forms the principal feature of a comprehensive program worked out by the Ministry of Education for the promotion of popular education. The plan provides that all provinces and municipalities in China will be instructed to install a total of 5000 radio receivers within the academic year to receive educational broadcasts. Different broadcasting stations will be instructed to sponsor educational programs.

Copper Mining—Copper is being mined on the Island of Panay, Philippine Islands, by the Montilla family, wealthy planters and millers of sugar. The Montilla family and their associates control two copper mines in Panay, the Capiz Copper Mines and the Pilar Copper Mines. The company's mining engineers consider the prospects very good and the management is sufficiently optimistic to have started construction of a road to a port at Estancia.

Australia Helps Maintain World Wheat in Balance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—Here in Australia we often hear it said that droughts are a blessing in disguise, for not only does the land need a rest sometimes, but it kills off many pests and helps to preserve the "balance of nature" which we write and talk about but only vaguely understand. And may it not be that nature insists on keeping a sort of world-balance, so that when one part of the world is thrown out of joint, there are other parts to come to its assistance, and both sides are benefited thereby?

Good Season

Anyway, it happens that while drought has taken its toll of the American wheat crop, Australian wheat farmers are having one of the best seasons they have experienced for a long time past and prices are the best they have known for six years. At the time of writing the quotations are 4s. 2d. a bushel for parcels in Sydney and Melbourne and 3s. 11d. for shippers and millers.

According to Mr. Nock, M.P., who is a wheatgrower in the Riverina—one of the richest districts in New South Wales—a price of 3s. in the country is practically assured, with a sensitive market trending upward to 3s. 6d., and possibly more, by harvest time. Railway freights and other charges add to the cost, of course, by the time the wheat reaches the cities from the country.

"We can be optimistic for the future," says Mr. Nock, "because supply and demand throughout the world are approaching each other. There was a surplus in the principal exporting countries of 789,000,000 bushels on July 31, 1933. This has been gradually reduced, largely by restricting the growing of wheat to 'economic' areas (as in America, Australia and elsewhere), until the figure was 388,000,000 in July of last year, and by the end of this month (July, 1936) it is anticipated that it will be down to 200,000,000 bushels.

"The drought in America has, of course, strengthened the market. It appears likely that the U. S. A., which has in past years been such a big exporter, will this year be a heavy importer. Similarly, the Canadian spring crop is expected to show a big fall. The Russian and Chinese crops are as yet unknown quantities, but other crops concerning which advices have been received are likely to be down by from 50 to 80 million bushels. The statistical position of wheat is sounder than at any time since 1930, and there need be no fear of any serious drop in price.

Canadian Pool

"If the Canadian Pool, during recent months, had exercised a little more restraint, instead of going in for a broadcast 'free selling' policy, wheat would indeed have been 3d. a bushel above the price ruling for the past six weeks."

Farmers have this year been selling their wheat more freely than for some seasons past, and are in a better financial position than they have been in for some years. The legislation that is being put through both Commonwealth and State Parliaments for the fixing of a home-consumption price for wheat means that in the future, whatever the world market price may be, the Commonwealth Government will not be called upon to find millions every year to keep them going by way of bounty. It happens that this year, thanks to world conditions and rising prices, no such assistance would have been called for in any case.

The total area under wheat in Australia is about 13,000,000 acres, the principal wheat-growing States being New South Wales (which has an area of over 4,000,000 acres under crop), Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia.

West Australia

It is only of recent years that Western Australia has come into the picture, and she now has over 3,000,000 acres under wheat. It used to be thought that the rainfall there was not sufficient for wheat-growing, but the fact that the rain falls at the right time for the wheat has made all the difference. So Western Australia is now much more than a gold-mining State only; she is a large wheat exporter, and as such is adding to the wealth and stability of the Commonwealth—that Commonwealth, by the way, from which she was so anxious to secede a little while ago!

Unremunerative prices and other causes have led to a reduction in the area sown with wheat, but it is still worth about £30,000,000 per annum to us. During the past five years the consumption of wheat in Australia has averaged about 57,000,000 bushels, or 8.77 bushels per head of population, and the exports have totalled something over 600,000,000 bushels during that period.

Average Yield

The average yield per acre over the same period has been 11.85 bushels. The yield has, of course, varied in the different states—largely due to climatic vagaries—but it is of interest to note that Tasmania tops the list for the five-year period, with a yield of 21.68 bushels per acre, and that the Federal Capital Territory, with Canberra as its center, comes second, with a yield of 17.36. However, their contribution is not very large, only amounting in the case of Tasmania to an average of 433,000 bushels and in the case of the Territory to 26,300 bushels. But there is one specially interesting thing to be mentioned so far as the Canberra district is concerned, and that is that it was at Lambrigg, only a few miles from the capital of the Commonwealth, that William Farrer, the great wheat experimenter, had his home and carried out most of the great experiments in hybridization which have spelled millions of money to Australia and have also benefited many other parts of the world.

Contracts Awarded Up Sharply in July

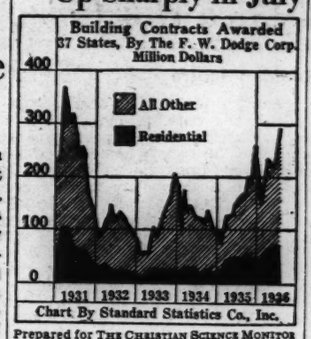


Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUILDING contract awards in July were contra-seasonally above the June total by 27 per cent and were about 85 per cent greater than in July a year ago.

For the first seven months of this year, gains over the similar 1935 period ranged from 59 per cent to 90 per cent for the various construction classifications.

First September Corn Crop Estimate Is 1,479,000,000 Bu.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — In connection with drought results, the statistical position of corn and wheat is of prime interest here.

The first of the September corn crop estimates has just been issued, the report of James E. Bennett & Co. putting the prospective yield at 1,479,000,000 bushels. This total is 106,000,000 bushels below the firm's estimate of a month ago, but it showed 40,000,000 bushels in excess of the Government's Aug. 1 returns and was regarded therefore as somewhat "bearish." Last year's corn harvest was 2,292,000,000 bushels.

The visible supply of corn decreased 402,000 bushels last week and amounts to 4,294,000 bushels, compared with 4,696,000 the previous week and 5,953,000 a year ago. Primary arrivals of corn aggregated 649,000 bushels, an increase of 114,000 from a week ago. Shipments aggregated 228,000 bushels, against 246,000 a week ago. A year ago the day was a holiday.

As traders see it, about the only chance for untoward developments in the market is in September corn, as the open interest in the latter at the close on Saturday was 6,676,000 bushels, while only 162,000 bushels of contract grain was in public elevators and immediately available for delivery. Private elevators have in addition a stock of 1,200,000 bushels.

There are liberal stocks of cash wheat and oats in local public elevators and available for delivery purposes. Notice of intention to deliver 150,000 bushels of wheat and 678,000 bushels of oats on September 1.

An increase of 401,000 bushels was shown in the visible supply of wheat, making the total 78,445,000 bushels, compared with 78,044,000 the previous week and 49,103,000 a year ago. Primary receipts of wheat were 703,000 bushels, compared with 822,000 a week ago. Shipments were 434,000 bushels, a decrease of 275,000 from the previous week.

U. S. Still Far Away From Silver Coin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—After more than two years' operation of the silver purchase act, the New York Trust Company, asserts that the Federal Government's program in behalf of silver has had little tangible effect other than to cause violent fluctuations in the price of the metal and so demoralize China's economic structure to the extent of forcing her to abandon the silver standard.

"At the same time," the bank's review continues, "Treasury (United States) purchases of silver have continued to build up an unprecedented hoard of silver in this country, for which there is no real use, without making any appreciable progress toward the stipulated goal of a three-to-one ratio with our gold reserves. Our heavy gold imports kept pace with silver purchases and consequently the only domestic effect of accumulating these silver stocks, apart from profits accruing to our small silver mining industry, has been the inflationary increase of outstanding silver certificates."

Estimates are that United States treasury silver holdings in June amounted to $2,034,000,000, exclusive of open market purchases in 1936, in comparison with $891,000,000 at the time of passage of the act two years ago. However, as a consequence of a 37 per cent increase in gold stocks, the additional silver required by the law had been reduced only from $1,319,000,000 to $1,111,000,000. Government expenditures in purchasing this silver are estimated at about $575,000,000.

"While there is little likelihood that we could ever dispose of our present silver holdings at the prices at which they were built up," the bank concludes, "the maintenance of a false price by continued purchases would be only an illusory advantage, and, in the long run, tend to circumscribe still further the natural outlets for silver which determine its real value."

Drought Damage Beyond Repair, Survey Reveals

NEW YORK, (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported a survey of the drought area in the west central states showed the situation had passed the stage where precipitation could repair the damage done to crops and cattle.

With many crops already harvested and others rapidly approaching maturity, the report said, it is clear that "considerably reduced farm income from normal sources stands as a threat to fall business in the area."

New Houses For Less Than $5000 Now Step Nearer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and Washington builders indicate that they will soon begin the construction of from 50 to 800 low-priced subdivision homes, following conferences in those cities by the Federal Housing Administration. These projects would be financed by private capital and the mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration.

Widespread enthusiasm is reported as shown, and builders are eager to get started where homes can be built and sold in a price range under $4500, according to the FHA.

Those attending the recent conferences are said to be impressed with the fact that construction of homes in this price range can be achieved profitably on a volume basis with smaller unit profit and thereby tap the vast potential market which includes those who cannot afford homes costing in excess of $4500.

In every city where subdivision conferences were held, suitable areas for such developments were found which, if properly protected and developed, would make desirable sites for these low-priced homes.

"There is no question," says a FHA release, "but that the subdivision conferences conducted so far are making it clear to bankers, builders, and real estate men and the general public that it is possible and profitable to build comfortable homes under $4500 and that a huge, untouched market can thereby be opened to the construction industry as a whole.

"By carefully following the principles of small house design and construction, and by efficient use of labor and materials, this great market can be tapped.

"Interest in the program is rapidly becoming nationwide and we expect that subdivision conferences will be held in virtually every large city in the country within the next year."

Additional subdivision conferences will be held in Boston, Mass., Jamaica, N. Y. and Newark, N. J. Thirty-two other requests have been received from many cities requesting that a subdivision conference be held to acquaint local builders, bankers and others with the plan.

100 P. C. Steel Rate Seen as Possibility In Next Few Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A current analysis of potential steel demand by industries, just published by the Standard Statistics Company, suggests the possibility that steel production at its peak in the present business cycle may reach 100 per cent of present theoretical annual capacity of 70,000,000 tons of ingots.

Production of 70,000,000 tons of ingots would be necessary to fill orders for 49,000,000 tons of finished steel which various important trades might need, provided their production peaks fell together in one of the next several years, and provided that the current cyclical business recovery runs its full course.

Using the annual Iron Age estimates of finished steel distribution as a base, the Standard Statistics Company has prepared estimates of possible consumption of finished steel by each major consuming outlet during its best year in the upward phase of the present business cycle, as follows:

	*1929 current cycle (1000 Tons)	†Potential Maximum in (1000 Tons)
Building industry	6700	8600
Railroads	6900	7500
Automobile	7300	8525
Oil, gas and mining	4300	4300
Metal containers	2000	3300
Agriculture	2250	3000
Machinery	1200	2400
Exports	2250	1500
Miscellaneous	7700	9875
	40,600	49,000

*Estimated by Iron Age. †Estimated by Standard Statistics Co.

This total of 49,000,000 tons may be assumed to indicate the maximum potential demand for finished steel. It should not be considered a forecast as the assumption is made arbitrarily that all outlets will enjoy their best years simultaneously.

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BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Home Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Sept. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Elliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Sept. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

'Gentlemen, Old Bach Has Come'

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London.

SCHUMANN advised everyone to make Bach's 48 Preludes and Fugues his daily bread, adding, "You will certainly become a thorough musician." The advice was better than the rather dry metaphor embodying it, which is too reminiscent of Shakespeare's "crammed with distressful bread." Bach bestows more than the mere nourishment necessary to produce the "thorough musician," who, it must be remembered, is sometimes less an artist than an artisan of tone. One of the happiest descriptions of the art of Bach was written before the composer was born: "There is something in it of Divinity more than the ear discovers; it is a hieroglyphical and shadowed lesson of the whole world." (Sir Thomas Browne). In old Bach is all music, declared Debussy, who never ceased to be enthralled by an art unalloyed by the irrelevancies of literature or sentiment, which never panders "to that desire for sentimentality affected by people who are by way of being 'so fond of music.'"

For those who accept the hypothesis that significant form is the essential quality of all works of art, Bach is still the supreme composer. Listen to Debussy again: "In Bach's music it is not the character of the melody that moves us, but its curve. Oftener still it is the parallel movement of several lines whose meeting, be it fortuitous or unanimous, calls for the emotion." He hastens to say: "Do not imagine something outside nature or artificial. It is, on the contrary, infinitely truer than the poor little human cries to which lyrical drama tries to give utterance." Such a free play of sound forms and their relations constitutes a purer and nobler language than that of words and—Debussy claimed—conforms "to laws of beauty inscribed in the whole movement of nature."

Like Schumann, Mr. A. E. F. Dickinson advises us all to play Bach. In the Introduction to "The Art of J. S. Bach" (London: Duckworth. 7s. 6d. net) he points out the limitations of even the most attentive and repetitive listening. An ounce of practice, he says, is worth a ton of listening. The reader who believes in the old argument that you may enjoy a pudding without knowing how to make one will ask why? The answer is that in Bach an interest in sheer sound-relationship is always the master-passion—whatever the external trappings—and that the right response to such an interest demands an exactness of ear which can be acquired only by habitual performance. The author might have added that performance exacts an effort of musical attention which, with the best will in the world, is anything but easy for the listener. The quality of such attention, as every performer knows, is quite different. The lazy listener has no use for Bach and Bach has even less use for him.

Unlike Schumann Mr. Dickinson does not stop at advising us all to play the "48." The complacency of innumerable Bach lovers will be shattered by his asseveration that: "For pianists, the choral and even the organ music is a closed book; organists seem still amazingly ignorant of the chorale-preludes; and choralists have never more than heard of the '48.'" He does not mention the violinists and the cellists.

So much for the popular taste for Bach! The remedy for this ignorance of Bach lovers, he believes, may be found in that daily-bread instrument, the piano: "only on the keyboard can a player take the whole of a piece of music into his own hands, and so experience it as an integral work of art." For the organ repertory a fellow Bach enthusiast may deputize for the pedal-board but it is stipulated that he must have a reasonable sense of rhythm "and a reasonable aversion to thumping out 'the tune' whenever it comes his way." And as Mr. Dickinson says, most people can sing to a considerable self-satisfying extent.

The aim of this book is to approach Bach's work in a way that enables the amateur performer, by progressive steps, to gain a truer and wider experience than that which comes from passive listening or armchair study. Incidentally the professional musician will find this a difficult book to read consecutively. Like the present reviewer, he will be forever jumping to the piano to play works and passages discussed by the author. It becomes a case of pull Bach, pull Dickinson—on Bach. The author could be paid no greater compliment.

We are led through the clavier, organ orchestral chamber and choral music with a zest that never weakens. There could be no higher musical adventure but, as we are warned at the start, there is no quick aerial route to Parnassus. We have, so to speak, to ascend the heights on foot. The exploration of Bach is like that of a great Gothic cathedral, built not of stone but of sound—"a hieroglyphical and shadowed lesson of the whole world." No other composer has so combined the monumental and the miniature.

Even the color of Bach is cathedral-like. Here, Mr. Dickinson thinks, "many mere listeners and not a few performers" will leave Bach's treatment of tone-color disappointed, for the far richer and more varied appeal of post-Bach orchestral music. It is interesting to note, however, that Debussy, who was himself one of the greatest masters of color, offers no criticism. With Bach, color is part of the very texture of the music itself and is reflected, as it were, in the light of his musical space, just as the interior of the Gothic Notre Dame is flooded with color which seems to come from nowhere.

Again, Mr. Dickinson thinks that in "harmonious shades (and splashes)" Bach is at first disappointing. But as the late Bernard van Dieren pointed out: "The hosts of Mendelssonnies and Schumannikins, by reducing music to a marketable commodity with standardized spare parts, were responsible for many pernicious notions from which we now find it difficult to escape." Mr. Dickinson is on very unsafe ground when he affirms that for Bach harmony was mainly a question of the bass. Was any composer less bass-minded? Bach's polyphonic texture supplies innumerable piquant harmonic surprises.

But such things are details and those who climb with Mr. Dickinson to the pinnacles of Bach music will share, as he promises, a revelation and a new order of experience. As an English critic has said, only one who knows the whole of Bach can really know Bach in this work or that. And in Bach is to be found a hidden history of music very different to that written in books.

Sydney Music Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, N. S. W.

ELGAR'S "The Dream of Gerontius" by the Conservatorium choir and orchestra attracted a large audience to the fifth subscription concert on June 24th. Dr. Bainton conducted. The soloists were Miss Mary Neal, mezzo soprano; Mr. Lance Jeffree, tenor; and Mr. Alfred Cunningham baritone.

Dr. Bainton handled Elgar's dramatic music with an ardent sincerity. The orchestral section was generally effective.

All three soloists gave a quietly impersonal interpretation of the impassioned music. This contrasted severely with the emotional fervor of the choral excerpts. Yet the vital and illuminating zeal of the conductor held all together in one graceful, unified whole.

The first subscription concert, season 1936, of the Royal Philharmonic Society of Sydney was given on July 8, in association with the Australian Broadcasting Commission's orchestra, the Radio Choir, and the Wireless Chorus. Haydn's "The Creation" drew the best house the Royal Philharmonic has attracted for many a day. Mr. Howard Carr conducted. The soloists were Miss Lilian Wilson, soprano; Mr. Edward M. Smith, tenor; and Mr. Walter Kingsley, bass-baritone. Mr. Lionel Lawson led the Australian Broadcasting Commission's orchestra and Mr. Maurice Scott the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra.

Haydn would certainly be astonished to hear his "Creation" amplified out of all traditional usage. The combined orchestras worked in splendid unity under Mr. Carr's steady direction. The fugal leads were noticeably neat, precise and fine tonal co-ordination was achieved in the chorus work.

On June 30 Richard Crooks gave the first concert of his Sydney season, in the Town Hall. Each of the 11 concerts was booked out as soon as the plan opened.

At the fifth concert on June 30 seats were double banked and people were sitting on the floor. Mr. Crooks sang Operatic Arias from (a) "May Night" (Rimsky-Korsakov); (b) "The Pearl Fishers"; (c) and "Rigoletto." The concert opened with a group of three songs—Liszt's "O Komm im Traum," Wolf's "Verschwiegene Liebe" and Wiengartner's "Liebesfeier." Each song was sung with fluency and grace, the timbre of the vocal quality changing subtly with the differing moods of the songs. Mr. Frederick Schauwecker played all the piano accompaniments with musical discernment.

Professor Bernard Heinze conducted. Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony in F Major was the principal work. The orchestra was inspired to a rousing and brilliant performance by the vitality Mr. Heinze always brings to the rostrum. Mossolow's "Iron Foundry" made its debut in Sydney. Mr. Heinze and the orchestra produced astonishing sound effects—realistic poundings and blastings and shriekings. Then, followed Respighi's "The Fountains of Rome."

A first performance in Sydney of Ravel's "Bolero" proved exciting. The one theme used over and over again in original and striking combinations of tonal colourings and rhythmic flutterings becomes almost unbearable in its insistent demand for active emotional expression. Other numbers were Mozart's "Figaro" Overture, and "A Shropshire Lad" (Butterworth).

Miss Helmrich sang "Susse Stille" and "Meine Seele Hort Ihm Sehen" (Handel) and "Traume" (Wagner). She has a sensitive perception of the beauty in balanced melodic curves, fine control and a flexible vocal responsiveness to the delicate inflections of meaning in her songs. Her rich and grateful tonal quality, the artistry of her interpretations reveal the loveliness of pure music.

The Electra of Euripides was given successfully at the Conservatorium by Rosalind Spence and members of the Conservatorium dramatic class on July 1.

Miss Spence used her beautiful voice with telling effect and imbued the grim story with vital interest. She was supported by Bede McKervey (Orestes) and Henry Howlett (Electra's peasant husband). Reta Judd led the chorus which effectively pointed every crisis.

These Little Things

By Harold Hobson

London

NOT long ago, the London theaters, emulating the talkies, went in for huge, spectacular productions, for revolving stages, and great crowd scenes. They did things in a large, generous, slapdash way, but now one cannot help noticing that they often achieve surprising success in bringing out, with finesse and skill, some small, significant detail which a few years ago would have passed entirely unregarded in the general mêlée.

The first time that this development engaged my attention was during the comparatively recent production of Mr. Noel Coward's "Conversation Piece." The episode was the more remarkable in that "Conversation Piece" itself was one of the most spectacular entertainments of the last decade, showing a succession of magnificent Regency interiors and Brighton street scenes, and might therefore have been expected to ignore perfection of detail after the usual manner of its kind.

There was one episode, however, set in the crowded gardens of a Brighton square, filled with a fashionable throng of gallants and ladies, dressed in brilliantly colored costumes and rustling silks, through which Mr. Coward, cast, if I remember rightly, as some lovesick and distracted nobleman, wandered agitatedly in search of the missing damsel played by Miss Yvonne Printemps. All the turmoil, distraction and anxiety of the scene were caught up and concentrated in the shaking quizzing glass through which Mr. Coward surveyed the shifting and varied crowd. The way in which the audience's undivided attention was thrown on to this small and, in this case, eloquent portion of an early nineteenth century gentleman's social equipment was really quite masterly.

An even more striking example of this careful and rewarding attention to detail is provided in Mr. Herbert Farjeon's sparkling and intelligent revue, "Spread It Abroad," which is now running at the Saville Theater. The scene in question is a reproduction of Degas's well-known picture, "L'Absinthe," which depicts an aging woman sitting dejectedly in a Parisian café, sadly recalling the days and acquaintances of her youth. Miss Ivy St. Helier, who, along with Miss Dorothy Dickson and Mr. Nelson Keys, stars in the revue, has a pleasing if melancholy song expressive of the sentiments appropriate to the occasion.

But what particularly caught my attention in this little episode was the figure of the waiter (Mr. Michael Anthony). He has nothing to say, and stands for the most part with his back to the audience. One sees little more than his black coat and white apron, but the manner in which he stands, half looking at Miss St. Helier, while he takes her order, sums up the entire emotion of the scene. From his slightly bent, pityingly deferential attitude, as he half leans over the counter, one could almost construct an analysis of his whole character.

He is a kind-hearted fellow, or he would not pay so much attention to this one bedraggled customer; and, for the same reason, he is no Puritan, either. Nor is he, one would imagine, a waiter who makes very much out of his job. For, if he did, he would be sprightlier in his search for fresh custome , and keener on his tips. Finally, the rather pitying attitude of his stooping shoulders exactly expresses the feeling of the scene. So much is a carefully produced detail able to accentuate the atmosphere, even when, as in the case of this silent waiter, it never becomes anything more than part of the background.

Yeats's 'Deirdre' at the Abbey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

THE tragic story of Deirdre, of mysterious birth and origin, has inspired three notable Irish autors to dramatic treatment. It was the subject of George Russell's only play written some 40 years ago for the Fay brothers and produced by them. Syng wrote two of the three acts of "Deirdre of the Sorrows" and Yeats contented himself with taking the last chapter in the life of Deirdre and her fated lover and husband, Naoise (pronounced Neesha), in which they are urged to return to Ireland by the High-king, Conchubar (pronounced Como-har), who treacherously murders Naoise and drives Deirdre to self-slaughter.

Of the three plays, Yeats's is the most dramatic. It is garbed in the poet's finest verse. It is many years since it was staged at the Abbey and it was a happy thought on the part of Mr. Yeats's fellow-directors to revive it by way of celebrating the poet's return to Dublin after long absence.

Mr. Hugh Hunt invited Jean Forbes-Robertson to appear, as guest-player, in the title part and cast opposite her Michael MacLiammoir, who came as a guest from the Gate for the occasion. A third guest-player, Denis Carey, appeared as Fergus, through whom Deirdre and Naoise receive the invitation to leave their exile.

The setting provided by Tanya Moiseiwitsch consisted merely of draperies but it was made effective by carefully designed lighting. The entrance of Fergus quickened the play which came definitely to life when Deirdre and Naoise appeared. This appearance is finely worked up to by the author and Miss Forbes-Robertson and Mr. MacLiammoir at once took command and held it throughout.

Miss Forbes-Robertson's personality brought out the dignity of Deirdre. Her reading of Yeats's verse was a joy that thrilled. Mr. MacLiammoir has a natural gift for poetic drama and his emotional powers of acting made his final great speech intensely moving.

"Pastoral Evocation," by Jean Lasne

The Prix de Rome

By Raymond Cogniat

Paris

THE gap between official and independent art in France has been steadily growing for the last 50 years. It has become so wide recently that it seems as if all contact is now lost. Official art and teaching methods have become set in formulae and systems which exclude fire and free expression. Independent art, on the other hand, intoxicated with freedom, or an affectation of it, often mistakes eccentricity for originality, is bewildered by its own lack of measure and seeks always to move the bounds of possibility further back. In many cases this has led to an abstract language which only the initiate can understand.

The general public, disgruntled by this new ideology of plastic art, the meaning of which it cannot grasp spontaneously, has largely turned away from an art no longer supplying emotions which it can understand. At the same time it turns away just as completely from academic art, seemingly easier to understand, but wanting in human appeal, enthusiasm and ardor.

So as not to see its own failure, the École des Beaux Arts has gone on year after year crowning its prize winners, whose chances of success seem to grow less as time goes on. The Prix de Rome has lost a great deal of its prestige. The winner of this competition between the cleverest pupils of the École des Beaux Arts is sent to Rome for three years' study. In days gone by most of the great painters had won this award. But it is significant that the list of the winners of the Prix de Rome for the last 30 years is made up almost completely of unknown names. And yet in itself the idea of a periodic competition for young artists is excellent.

On the other hand for several months we have witnessed the efforts of independent artists to get into contact with the public again; we have seen their desire to accept a discipline which would prevent the scattering of research, their acceptance of a framework within which personality could develop and manifest itself more discreetly without having recourse to noisy exaggeration. This aspiration toward a new order is born from the very excess of liberty.

Thus agreement between independent and official art has become more probable when it seemed most remote.

The initiative taken at the end of this season by the newspaper Comoedia is therefore deeply significant. Whilst the students of the École des Beaux Arts were shut up in their "loges" dealing with the subject chosen this year, which was a "pastoral evocation," Comoedia asked a few score young independent artists to treat the same subject.

The result was sufficiently interesting to permit comparisons. It must be admitted that most of the work was as devoid of deeper personality as that of the students of the École des Beaux Arts and differed from it only by an affectation of originality which was wholly superficial. But the few canvases which stood out showed unmistakable qualities and are sufficient to justify the utility of this happy enterprise.

The artist who won the prize, M. Jean Lasne, has obvious merit. His composition is grave without being austere, it is executed with the greatest simplicity and yet it unfolds without monotony. Possessing no symmetry, the masses are yet happily balanced. In the drawing, in the color, he made the same effort of simplicity, retaining the forms, the essential planes, without losing himself in details, but also without pushing synthesis to stylization or to the portrayal of "inhuman" personages. His choice of colors, also, intensifies that feeling of grave serenity which marks the picture. Sober blues dominate in the costumes, and austere browns in the landscape. This sense of measure in emotion is very characteristic of the temperament of Jean Lasne.

Bob Hublot belongs to the same group as Jean Lasne, and the jury hesitated between the two canvases. His work shows more firmness than his friend's, but his expressions are more moving. His tone compositions in gray and beige are perhaps colder, but at the same time they give the canvas a more dramatic accent.

It is curious to notice how the most interesting of these young men are serious in their inspiration and their expression. Even François Gruber (one of the most remarkable painters of the younger set), whose imagination and fantasy get very close to caricature, shows us a rugged view of the world.

Another important canvas is that of Jean Marchand, who places the long and melancholy silhouettes of his personages in an atmosphere that is limpid, unreal and fantastic, it is so simple. He expresses the mystery of space better than anyone else and his personages have Biblical serenity. This is a minutely drawn and painted composition in the scale of blues, and in which sensibility may be found in the least detail without impairing the unity of the whole. Seriousness again.

At the École des Beaux Arts there is nothing which goes beyond a fair average even in the canvases which won the two Grands Prix de Rome for M. Robert Pinet and Lucien Fontanarosa. The first canvas is a conception in different tones of gray and the other is painted in gayer hues. Both artists probably wished to stress their desire for modernism, and clothed their pastoral evocations with contemporary habiliments.

Real modernism, however, signifies not changing clothes but living in harmony with the feeling of one's epoch.

'The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE name of the author of "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse," the new play at the Haymarket, is Barré Lyndon, but the quality of the piece is Stevensonian rather than Thackerayish. Its story is entirely fantastic, and has the curious characteristic, enjoyed by that strange adventure of the young man with the cream tarts in the "New Arabian Nights," of being at once absolutely convincing and utterly unbelievable.

Dr. Clitterhouse is interested in the mental activities of criminals. He wishes to investigate the effect of their behavior on their physique, and in order to have a first-hand subject to observe, he becomes a criminal himself, at the beginning on a quiet scale, but later as the head of a singularly expert gang. His introduction into criminal circles at the headquarters of a peculiarly disreputable "fence" is extraordinarily amusing. There is a delightful scene in which Clitterhouse, beautifully played by Mr. Ralph Richardson, shows an officious police officer just where he gets off.

At about this point the compelling yet incredible nature of the play becomes apparent. It is inconceivable that a man of Clitterhouse's character and education should be brought into such relations with the police, but, once the premise that such a relationship exists has been accepted, what follows is convincing. This part of the drama culminates in an extremely well-done scene on the roof of a fur warehouse where Clitterhouse and his confederates get away with furs to the value of £100,000.

Even in thrillers there must be a moral. The "fence" turns on the doctor, who finds that it is easier to step off the right track than to get on to it again. What happens after this it would be unfair to say, but it is all extremely exciting.

The screen in the last few years has deluged the world with horrors out of hospitals. It may be said of "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse" that the author rarely allows the audience to forget his hero's profession, but that the play makes no attempt to exploit it for purposes of irrelevant sensationalism.

Haymarket Theater—"The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse, A New Play by Barré Lyndon. Directed by Gluad Gurney. Presented Aug. 6, 1936.

Modern Photography 1936-7 (New York: The Studio Publications, $2.50) edited by C. G. Holme, contains numerous examples of selected camera work done in France, Great Britain, Germany, the United States, and a dozen other countries, in addition to six color plates, with technical data upon each of the prints. The reproductions are admirable in their conveyance of the original values. The book should prove a source of ideas for serious photographers.

Eliot O'Hara's Water Colors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Goose Neck Rocks, Maine

FOR late August showing, there is being exhibited at the gallery of the school of water color, pictures by the director, Eliot O'Hara. Students of aquarelle have come in numbers to this reach of the Maine coast for the purpose of learning more about the behavior of water color. There is a great deal in the surrounding country and in the uneven coast line to tempt the painter. Water color especially is adapted to the glittering light upon the water, the gleaming marsh grasses, the melting shadows and cool white sands.

No one has accomplished better the fugitive character of the light, the clear clean color and the wholesome vigorous nature of such subject matter than Dodge Macknight. Some dozen miles or so north of Goose Neck Rocks is Prout's Neck, the home of Winslow Homer. He devoted himself persistently to the marine subject matter depending less upon color than Macknight, and more upon atmospheric effect, he made many aquarelles which will remain classics of American painting. Viewing the average workmanship of the countless painters who plant easel in sand and paint indefatigably the sea in many moods, the ebb and flow of tide, stormy surfs, opalescent waters at sunset, we appreciate what concentrated effort has accomplished in the pictures of our better aquarellists, and how profound are their talents.

Eliot O'Hara is known as teacher and as painter. His pedagogical methods have been systematized in two compact small volumes, and the many students who go to him for guidance have it seems found his criticism and direction valuable. There are two exhibitions in contiguous galleries at Goose Neck Rocks. The student display in one shows his influence, although there is apparent a slight divergence accountable we believe by special talent in performers.

Mr. O'Hara's pictures occupy the main gallery. They depict scenes of the neighborhood and scenes of distant places such as Mexico. In every instance he paints with conviction and with a definitely established stronghold of design from which all details emanate and to which all lines flow. A column, an arch, a mountain, the heavy tree trunk may serve as the center of interest. The painter endows it with strength and solidity. The rest of the details, such as the terrain, sky, clouds, the trees are painted in generalized fashion, alluded to as it were, subordinated to a fixed center. Mr. O'Hara washes in these details with the sweeping brush stroke warranted by the water color medium and he often manages to convey a sense of movement, airiness and buoyancy.

D. A.

Hellenistic Architecture

Hellenistic Architecture, by Theodore Fyfe. Cambridge University Press. New York: Macmillan. $6.

PUBLISHING of books on the fine arts has shown in recent years a branching out, a change in emphasis, a concentration upon lesser masters and lesser schools. Those subjects which were once crammed into a summarizing last paragraph, or slid over for want of space, are now being given the generous scope of an entire book. Theodore Fyfe in his foreword to "Hellenistic Architecture" points out that this subject is invariably presented as an aftermath of the Greek, and obviously as a style of decline. A biased attitude is imparted to the reader. Here we may dismiss the bias and dwell upon many points of interest. The text covers less than 200 pages and the author considers it only a brief introduction to the subject, intended for students and with some possible interest for the public.

A study of Hellenistic architecture requires a "full appreciation of the earlier output." To get the nature and scope of the Hellenistic, it is necessary to go to the centers of building in Greece, Syria, Egypt. Mr. Fyfe treats the temples first. In Asia Minor the temples had characteristics of their own, though they were mostly pseudo-dipteral (the inner row of columns was omitted). "The Temples of Hellenistic Syria were almost invariably associated with Corinthian orders." Those in Greece have almost vanished, and little is known of the development there.

The three orders of classical architecture are all found in Hellenistic building. There was no appreciable change in the Doric and Ionic, but the Corinthian lent itself to variations. Details and ornaments also bear the Hellenistic imprint, although they descend too from the common origin. "There is a marked delicacy in the moldings, almost a superfinesse." The tongue-and-dart, the fret, the running scroll and other familiar motives are found. Details are enriched with color.

Mr. Fyfe traces features of Hellenistic contrivance in the basilica of early Christian construction, in the Romanesque churches and much later in the Georgian domestic of England. Hellenistic architecture cannot stand apart as a separate style, but, says Mr. Fyfe, "it is of incalculable value in the consolidation of architectural handling."

There is a valuable glossary of terms used; there are also many photographs. The fragmentary nature of the material referred to has somehow influenced Mr. Fyfe's presentation, which is a bit choppy, and sometimes inaccessible. A good summarizing chapter would prove helpful for the layman and, we suspect, for the student as well.

Van Gogh Exhibit Opens in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

AFTER its amazing debut in New York City, and travels as far west as the Pacific coast, the paintings and drawings of Vincent Van Gogh have come to rest at the Art Institute until Sept. 26. The galleries were crowded on the opening day.

The exhibition has shrunk somewhat from its original size, as some of the lenders had withdrawn their loans, but it is a truly representative showing of Van Gogh's work in all its stages. Indeed it seems almost like the work of two men rather than one, so different are his late color-crowded canvases from the sober work of his earlier days when his effects were almost monochromatic.

Those who have thought of him only as an inspired fanatic reveling in brilliant colors have been astonished to see drawings finished with meticulous care, in pencil, charcoal or ink. We know that Van Gogh could not possibly be as great as his rabid admirers claim nor nearly as bad as his detractors would have us believe, but this is a stimulating show and one from which any sincere person can learn a great deal, not only about Van Gogh, but about art. It forces one to re-examine his own attitude toward art, artists, nature, and the methods of artistic expression. Some of us may find that we haven't any attitude at all, a parlous state which should be immediately corrected, unless we are to forgo a great deal of enjoyment and real pleasure.

C. F. K.

International Camera Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

UNDER the auspices of the Chicago Camera Club the Seventh International Salon of Photography is attracting much favorable attention at the Art Institute where it will be on exhibition to Sept. 23. It is a truly international exhibition for 22 countries are represented by 183 exhibitors. Prints are shown from Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, England, France, Germany, Hawaii, Hungary, Italy, India, Japan, Java, Jugoslavia, Mexico, Poland, Spain, South Africa, Switzerland and the United States. Many of these prints are appearing in other photographic exhibitions in remote parts of the world, and it may well be that they are contributing in no small measure to international friendship.

The standard of the show is very high. Some few prints seem to be concerned with imitating other graphic processes, but they do not carry on the walls as well as those whose purpose is to appear as photographs and nothing else. There is a refreshing absence of pronounced fads. We can all remember the days when the soft-focus lens had swept the field, and nothing was considered worthwhile if it had any crispness of outline.

The paper negative came near to claiming too much attention for a while, for there was a tendency for the amateur to think that anything printed through a paper negative would gain in quality and charm. It may be that several pictures in the present show which were made from paper negatives lost more than they gained by the process. There seems to be a fine broadmindedness on the part of these international amateurs, and a realization that the technical means chosen should be that best suited to the expression of the idea.

There are no color photographs. The jury states that those submitted were far inferior to the other prints in artistic quality and interest. In monochromes, however, there are the greatest ranges of values, from soft, silvery grays and whites to the richest blacks and browns.

One thing an amateur photographer has learned which he shares with his brother artist the painter: that the discriminating trained eye can see possibilities of interest and delight where the untrained eye perceives nothing worthy of notice. Of course the best work here is done by those who are true artists working with tools other than the brush and pallette. Their sense of selection is excellent and their knowledge of composition as good as anyone's.

The show is free from freak pictures. Some of the prints show a lively sense of humor, and a few come dangerously near the sentimental; but there is an intense sincerity which characterizes the majority, and causes visitors to return frequently.

National boundary lines seem to have disappeared in this exhibition, as it would be difficult to say, from looking at a print, which country it had come from, unless the subject matter was characteristic, and then a consultation of the catalog might show that it had been taken by a visitor from another country.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Heritage of The Medieval Cathedral

The Heritage of the Cathedral, by Sartell Prentice. New York: Morrow. $3.50.

ONE may hold forth on the arts in many ways. At one extreme there is the detached analysis of technique and style, and at the other there is the discernment of the work of art in its context of social change, custom and belief. No human enterprise evolves in sharp detachment, and those who discuss art as though it belonged in a quite separable category are imposing an artificial isolation upon the subject. Sartell Prentice's volume on "The Heritage of the Cathedral" undertakes the wider approach. Sometimes his text seems to wander far from the theme of the title, but ultimately Mr. Prentice manages to tie up all the threads of thought patiently and convincingly.

Rarely in the history of man has there been such a concentration of effort, such a co-ordination of handicraft, such ingenuity as produced the medieval cathedral. It was complex in plan, elaborate in symbolism, deeply rooted in tradition, limitless in decorative scope.

Mr. Prentice treats the theme according to a threefold division. First he describes the manner in which form and structure are conditioned by contemporary history; next he traces current beliefs back to antiquity, and even to prehistory, and third, he discloses the church as a document of history in its adornments of glass and carving and pictures.

He explains the forms from the viewpoint of their construction, and then he describes the symbolism which they acquired in later generations. Endowed with abstract meaning, associated with faith are the chancel, the choir, the tiles on the roof, the windows, the portals, the arch. The chapter on glass is particularly informing.

In the era which follows the great thirteenth century, worldly influences alter church building—war, famine, poverty, confusion. Art becomes less serene, less exalted. "Flamboyant architecture discloses that people have despaired, and seek pagan joyousness." Inspiration is no longer necessary; complete formulae for building have been worked out. A cleavage appears between architect, draftsman, monk, mason. And then, with the Renaissance, canons of ancient Roman architecture become the fashion. This is an illuminating and fascinating book. There are many illustrations.

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Refugees Flee Rain of Bombs In Irun Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

machine guns roared out against the aerial raiders.

The bombardment lasted for almost three-quarters of an hour. Then small groups of frightened citizens began to emerge from subway stations, basements and lower floors of their homes.

Cabinet Revision

Revision of the official group headed by Premier Giral "to comply with demands of the present circumstances," was outlined by a high authoritative source.

The personnel changes, it was declared, would be designed to give representation to additional factions of the Popular Front's political coalition.

Four present ministers would withdraw, this source asserted, naming the quartet as follows:

Minister of State Justino Azcarate; Minister of Public Works Antonio Lara; Minister of Education Marcelino Domingo; and Minister of Justice Manuel Blasco Garzon.

Names Not Known

The new cabinet members were proposed to include one Communist, one Socialist, one representative of the Confederation of Labor and Indalecio Prieto, Socialist leader who formerly held the Ministries of Public Works and Finance.

Names of the prospective cabinet appointees were not disclosed with the exception of Señor Prieto, who probably would serve as minister without portfolio.

A government-sponsored purge of fascist sympathizers in Madrid continued as a popular tribunal pronounced additional sentences on prisoners brought before it.

Anarchists Arrest Alonso

One of the defendants was reported to be Rafael Salazar Alonso, former minister of the interior, who was arrested by a group of anarchists. Señor Alonso, upon entering jail, was declared to have remarked:

"I wish everybody to know how thankful I am to these anarchists for their kind treatment."

Emergency preparations progressed, meanwhile, in Madrid, to protect the capital against rebel air raids. In addition to installation of aircraft detectors, powerful searchlights, and strengthened anti-aircraft batteries, the Government arranged a system of warnings to notify the population of impending aerial attacks.

Loud Speakers Set Up

Loud speakers were stationed in various sections of the city to sound warnings as soon as the detectors signal the approach of planes.

Street cars were supplied with small green light bulbs which cannot be seen from the air.

In the event of an attack, all citizens were ordered to seek the lower floors and basements where danger from bombs would be minimized.

Special squads of workmen were instructed to be constantly on duty to repair possible breaks in gas and water mains and electric cables.

The previously ordered moratorium on payment of all obligations except salaries was extended until Sept. 6.

Government operatives seized 80,000,000 pesetas (approximately $10,400,000) in the residence of Manuel Muguiro, a banker. Foodstuffs stored in the home of Cesar de la Mora, prominent rightist, were confiscated.

French Nationalists Protest Presence Of Loyalists in France

PARIS, Sept. 1 (AP)—The presence in Paris of three supporters of the Socialist Spanish Government aroused a protest from French Nationalists today.

The Spaniards arrived yesterday, asserting that they wished to consult "French political friends."

Included in the group were Marcelino Domingo, Spanish minister of education; Antonio Lara, minister of public works, and Señora Dolores Irriburi, Communist deputy known as "La Passionaria."

The French Nationalists charged that the presence of the Spanish delegation violated the spirit of the non-intervention policy of the Government of Premier Léon Blum, formulated after the start of the civil war between the Madrid regime and fascist rebels.

Want Them Expelled

Views of the Paris Nationalists were expressed by the newspaper Echo de Paris, a rightist organ, which charged:

"This woman (La Passionaria) and her two companions have come to France to try to obtain delivery of arms, munitions and airplanes and recruit technicians."

The paper recalled that the French Government had expelled a military attaché at the Spanish Embassy in Paris who, after his resignation, had been charged with negotiating on behalf of the fascist commanders. The same treatment was demanded for the Spanish delegation now in the French capital.

The Echo de Paris asserted that Señora Irriburi and her companions would attempt to contact officials of the French Government and later would go to London.

The group, upon its arrival yesterday, was met by a French Communist delegation headed by Deputy André Marty.

Plump and Middleaged

La Passionaria, plump and middle-aged, accompanied her traveling companions to a small hotel in M. Marty's automobile. She was dressed in black with a gray bandeau over her forehead.

All members of the Spanish group refused interviews, limiting explanations of their visit to Paris to the brief description of prospective conferences with French political leaders.

Four additional members of the Spanish embassy staff, including the first secretary, resigned after the arrival of the delegation from Madrid.

Rebels Plan Strong Aerial Offensive To Open Way to Madrid

BURGOS, Spain, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Rebel high command last night mapped a vigorous aerial offensive to pave the way to Madrid.

Officers organized bombing squadrons for new, systematic aerial attacks on the capital, asserting they were ready to order a direct artillery attack within a day or two.

Insurgent forces advancing from the south in a maneuver designed to surround Madrid, rebel headquarters said, have come within 50 miles of Toledo. Rebel leaders, while they regarded capture of the city about 40 miles south of the capital as an important step in their plans, said they were anxious also to rescue 1400 of their soldiers besieged in the Alcazar there.

An escaped prisoner from the Madrid jail reported, a rebel announcement said, execution of Fernandez Primo de Rivera, son of the late Spanish Dictator and a brother of José Primo de Rivera, a Fascist leader.

The officers said the fugitive told them 30 of the most prominent prisoners in the Madrid jail had been executed after about 2000 others had been ordered to the prison yard during a fire.

British Archbishop Urges Co-operation To Insure World Peace

LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Archbishop of Canterbury last night warned efforts to mediate Spain's civil war might lead only to dissension among European powers and urged they stick together "for the peace of the whole world."

While 11 nations were reported banded together in an international committee to regulate a "hands-off-Spain" policy, the Archbishop wrote in the Diocesan Gazette:

"In addition to all disquieting signs that the world seems to be going mad has come this horrible civil war in Spain.

"Mediation? Who can undertake the task?

"It would be a great thing if leading European powers would attempt it, but this might lead only to dissension among themselves when the imperative need is that they should be kept together for peace of the whole world."

The 11 nations—Great Britain, France, Italy, Norway, Albania, Austria, Poland, Bulgaria, Belgium, Turkey and Latvia—formed a committee, informed sources said, to exchange information on imposition of an arms embargo and probably take up measures to end atrocities reported from Spain.

The international diplomatic corps at Hendaye, France, was said to be considering plans for exchange of prisoners, Red Cross organization and preservation of art treasures.

Irun Bombardment By Rebels Increased

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IRUN, Spain, Sept. 1—Fascist rebels began a double bombardment—by planes and field guns—on this northern Spanish city today.

Six large fascist planes opened the attack with a shower of bombs. Field guns mounted in positions on a ridge overlooking Irun joined the assault shortly afterward.

The insurgents were apparently undeterred from their bombardment by fascist hostages chained in exposed places by Government defenders.

The hostages had earlier been carted from Fort Guadelupe after warnings had been sent to rebel commanders their supporters would be the first to be slain during an attack.

The dual attck was centered, apparently, on the San Marcial railroad station and the system of entrenchments established by the government militia.

Shells and bombs whistled into the war-scarred city, tearing gaping holes in buildings, smashing defenses, and wrecking stores and homes.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

of state, lets it be known that he is going to take everything American well away from Spain just as soon as he can.

Who owned the airplane which dropped the bomb no one knows. Washington doesn't care very much. It is interested only in preventing a repetition of the Maine disaster. Washington will probably also follow the example of Germany and move its embassy out of Madrid to some safer place.

In Spain itself the war drags on with no significant change in fortunes of the contending factions. Rebels fail to capture Irun after a heavy bombardment from land, sea and air. A new attack was repulsed by the defenders.

Lithuania—Reverts Toward Democracy

The European trend from democracy to dictatorship reverses itself in Lithuania, according to Associated Press dispatches, which record the re-establishment of parliamentary government after a year of virtual fascism.

However, the Baltic state, pressed between the opposing forces of Russian communism and German fascism, may not enjoy true parliamentary government as understood in the leading democracies. Some have predicted that a corporative state, after the Italian model, will be set up. In that case the transition would rather be from outright dictatorship, to a modified form, in which the doctrine of the supreme state inherent in fascism will be in some measure retained.

Soviet Mutiny—Moscow Denies Reich Report

Reichsführer Hitler's newspaper, the Völkischer Beobachter, spreads across its front page today reports of a serious mutiny in the Russian army. Two regiments were said to have been involved at Rjasan, an Army post near Moscow. According to the Berlin accounts, 300 of the mutineers were promptly court-martialed and shot following arrival of 3000 men. The reports supposedly reached Berlin by way of Warsaw.

Retorted the Russian press in Moscow, heatedly:

"The unbridled anti-Soviet campaign is an attempt to conceal the feverish preparations of fascist Germany and its immediate vassal, Poland, for bloody slaughter."

"For the proposed calumnies, the kept journalists of Berlin and Warsaw have been ordered to lift all barriers to try to make out a case against the Soviet Union—no matter to what lies they have to stoop."

American correspondents in Moscow reported at a late hour that they were unable to confirm the mutiny reports. Soviet officials, of course, denied them.

Chinese Taxes—New Levy on Incomes

China starts collecting its first income tax. Government orders call for two collections a year. Theoretically the tax will fall on all residents of China.

But Americans and Europeans point cynically to the fact that only 5,000,000 Chinese dollars is expected to be raised from this source. Since Chinese incomes in the Shanghai international settlement alone are sufficient to raise this much money they promptly assume:

1. That no effort will be made to levy the tax on foreigners.

2. That big business and influential persons will be exempt, while the tax will be collected only from the small merchant and shop keeper too weak to resist.

Leviathan—Time for Replacement Extended

A $1,000,000 penalty against the United States Lines is waived for the fourth consecutive time by the Department of Commerce in a new extension of the deadline for commencement of a replacement for the abandoned steamship Leviathan, once queen of the seas.

As on the occasion of each preceding extension, a flurry went through political Washington, where the Leviathan case has become a cause celèbre. Already two high government officials have lost their jobs after protesting against failure to enforce the contractual penalty against the United States Lines. First was Ewing Y. Mitchell, assistant secretary of commerce, and second was Thomas W. Woodward, vice-president of the U. S. Shipping Board merchant fleet corporation.

The political waters are further troubled by the fact that two close personal friends of President Roosevelt, Vincent Astor and Kermit Roosevelt, are interested in the line.

Fliers—Prepare Continental Dash

A gay, but leisurely group of over 30 fliers continues a westward jaunt, hopping today from Dallas to El Paso, Texas. They are on their way to the Los Angeles air races, but more for the fun of it than anything else.

The real speed fliers tinker with their motors at Floyd Bennett Field, Long Island. Eight are already signed up for the Bendix Trophy dash across the continent on Friday—the opening day of the races. The eight are Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam, Miss Laura Ingalls, Miss Jackqueline Cochran, Miss Louise Thaden, Miss Martie Bowman, Ben O. Howard, S. J. Wittman and Joseph Jacobson.

At Los Angeles the short distance speeders practice out over the Thompson trophy 10-mile course, Michael Detroyat, French flier, hitting a rate of 285 miles per hour.

Thus all over the nation motors begin humming for the annual thrill of the air races.

One crash marred the day. Cecil de Lasaux, inspector for the department of commerce, was killed when a ship he had built himself for use in the races stalled near the airport at Joliet, Ill.

Black Legions—Trial Proceedings Start

The State of Michigan begins trial proceedings against 12 members of the sensational "Black Legion" terrorist organization accused of participating in the murder of Charles A. Poole, WPA worker on a lonely country road on May 12 last. First task of the state is to obtain an unbiased jury in a county where rumor has 10,000 members of the organization. Several of the accused may waive the right of jury trial. Two alleged leaders are fugitives from justice.

Second step will be a state trial on charges of criminal syndicalism against 25 members of the same organization.

Meanwhile a special investigation of activities of the legion in Oakland county revealed that at least 86 state, county and Pontiac city officials were members of the organization, but that apparently it was not as ruthless there as it was found to have been in Wayne county, where the worst crimes are said to have taken place.

New Deal Shows Little Loss Thus Far in Collecting Loans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—Will the billions lent out by the New Deal in the past three and a half years ever be repaid?

With the peak of emergency spendings past, the matter of repayment is now coming to the forefront. What proportion of the money will be returned to the Treasury by those to whom it was advanced and what proportion in the end will have to come out of the pockets of the taxpayers?

The dedication of the first federal low cost housing project in Atlanta, Ga., today, brought up the question again. Forty-five per cent of the cost of the project is a gift from the Government. Will the occupants pay the rents which are to repay the remaining 55 per cent?

Scattered reports issued in recent weeks from various emergency agencies give some inkling as to the progress being made in collecting on loans.

HOLC Tries to Collect

The Federal Resettlement administration, for instance, reports that 6.9 per cent of the total rental payments due at the end of June were delinquent.

The Home Owners Loan Corporation, which recently stopped lending money and is now trying to collect, reported that it had taken over 5567 homes on which the owners either could not or would not make payments on the loans advanced them by the Federal Government.

The American Association of Railroads announced that the railroads of the country had repaid approximately $155,000,000 to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and still owed $350,000,000. Of the $200,000,000 advanced by the Public Works Administration for new equipment, new rail and maintenance work, about $23,500,000 has been repaid.

Can Pay, But Won't

In many cases, the HOLC has discovered, delinquencies are due to the fact that people won't pay, even when they are able to. Ninety-five per cent of the foreclosures to date have been against "willful delinquents," some of whom have expressed the intention of relying on political affiliations to keep from paying.

The vast majority of the 1,021,817 homeowners who have received help from the HOLC are making their payments regularly, the records show.

Resettlement administration officials have indicated that they are well satisfied with repayment showing of families now occupying government-built homes at rents ranging from $7.50 to $14.50 monthly. "Even by careful budgeting," they say, "it is difficult to provide for emergencies out of an income ranging from $800 to $1200 a year.

Comparatively Few Delinquents

"Yet, in spite of drought, floods, unemployment, and normal additional expenditures incident to settling in their new homes, only 6.9 per cent of the total rental payments due is now delinquent."

In choosing the select few who are to be occupants of the first federal model homes, dedicated today, the PWA has put solvency high on the list of qualifications. Even at the risk of failing in their mission to provide decent dwellings within the reach of the poorest classes, PWA officials have carefully selected families with incomes of sufficient size to pay rents high enough to liquidate the Government's loan.

"We are not yet authorized to build decent housing for those who can't pay rent," Col. Horatio B. Hackett, assistant PWA administrator, declared as he formally opened the Atlanta project.

Government Proposes Long-Range Permanent Public Works Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—A request has gone from the Federal Government to local communities asking that they plan their public construction for the next six years now in order to increase its use as a stabilizing agent.

This move is in keeping with a recommendation made by the National Resources committee that there be a permanent public works program planned on a long-range basis.

"The focal point in planning of public works is the presentation to the Congress by the President of a long-range program of public works—comprehensive in the types of work included and balanced to fit the needs of all groups and parts of the country," this committee has said. "Such a program must be revised annually to meet new needs or changed conditions, but should always look at least six years ahead."

State Boards Prepare

Preparation of the integrated program will be under the general direction of state planning boards, now in existence in 46 states. These boards are sending to local officials printed forms on which their estimated construction needs will be listed. These are to be filled out within the next few weeks and returned to the boards, for computation and use as the basis of a potential six-year program.

A complete picture of the public construction needs of the entire nation, down to the smallest hamlet, is expected to be in the President's hands by the time Congress convenes in January.

Officials of the National Resources board and the Public Works administration said they were hopeful the program will serve to extend the practice of preparing public construction budgets on a long-term rather than an annual basis. A six-year public works program, kept currently up to date and extended to include an additional year as each annual quota of construction is completed, should result in more effective planning and increased economy of administration, they predicted.

To Eliminate Waste

"Although a six-year program of non-federal public works on a national scale should serve as a useful guide to federal construction agencies in developing long-range plans for normal federal public works activities," a statement from Harold L. Ickes, PWA administrator, said, "the National Resources committee feels that the major purpose of the program will be achieved if it serves to stimulate long-term planning of public construction activities by states and local units of government.

"The aim of long-term planning of this character," he added, "is to eliminate waste and duplication by bringing about closer co-operation between all construction agencies, federal, state, and local."

A similar program of federal construction, looking six years into the future, is being prepared by the Public Works administration.

WPA Puts Its Seal On Housing Project

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 1 (AP)—Horatio B. Hackett, assistant PWA administrator, came here today to dedicate a $3,100,000 federal low-cost housing project as "tangible evidence of a new and better conception of Americanism."

"Techwood homes is more than decent housing in healthful surroundings made available to persons who have never known . . . what a home could be," he said an an address. "It is a manifesto of the right of every American to share the benefits of our ingenuity and enterprise."

Ney Story Called Myth But Handwriting Jibes

DANVILLE, Va., Sept. 1 (AP)—The Evening Bee said yesterday that Dr. Andre Jager-Schmidt of Paris, research historian, has offered a refutation to the legend long prevalent in North Carolina that Marshal Michel Ney, Napoleonic general, died there in 1846 under the name of Peter Stuart Ney.

Dr. Jager-Schmidt, the paper said, has made examination of the French archives since it was learned that an exhumation of the body of Peter Ney was planned, and has said he found that all contemporary writers agree that the general was shot as a traitor and that in France there has never been any question of it.

Recently the handwriting of Marshal Ney and that of Peter Ney was said by handwriting experts to be the same.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 50c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Christmas Cards. 100% profit selling exquisite 21 folder $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Christmas Notes. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Terry Studios, 501 Westfield, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Unmarried man, personal secretary; college trained and Christian Scientist preferred; service Chicago and Los Angeles. C-10, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points, and Europe, 465 West 150th St., New York City.

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AINSLIE GALLERIES, established half century, offer lovely, colorful, joyous paintings of California; they will make you happy. Address AINSLIE GALLERIES, Coronado, Calif.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opposite The Mother Church—Attractive rooms, all new inner-spring mattresses, running water, elevator garage. MRS. GIFFORD. COM. 1862.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU AGREE TO SHOW THEM TO FRIENDS, I'll send you 2 Snag-Proofed Silk Stockings FREE and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission; state size. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. G-13, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

POSITION wanted as Kansas City sales representative or distributor; responsible; wide experience manufacturing and jobbing; know the Southwest commercially and financially; correspondence invited. Address: Box L-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 1002 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

FENWAY STREET

90 FENWAY—8 large outside rooms, 2 baths, extra toilet. Unobstructed view across Fenway.
114 FENWAY—5 large outside rooms, reception hall, and bath.

Apply to Superintendent on premises or
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Modern suites of 2-3 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette and bath. References required. Rent $40-$50

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Furnished or unfurnished 7-room suites, 2 baths; five 4-room suites, 1 bath and porches; outside sunny rooms, fireplaces, modern facilities; reasonable rentals.
993 MEMORIAL DRIVE
Cambridge, Mass.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—Choice 2nd floor, near Parkway; 6 rooms, sun parlor, bath, heat, hot water, garage, electrolux; Oct. 1st; adults; $85. Hillcrest 5708-W.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS., EXCEPTIONAL—Owner's suite, modern, 5 rooms, sun porch, garage, oil heat; excellent location. Beacon 4061, eves.

ONE room, alcove, bath, kitchenette, electric refrigerator; attractively furnished; $15 monthly. 64 Hemenway St., Boston.

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United States and Canada

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Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 895 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York. Regent 4-2224.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (115th), nurses governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants. N. Y. C. Un 4-5343.

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GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO. (8 suburban branches) offers Exterminating, Fumigating, Mothproofing, Termiteproofing Service. 500 Fifth Ave., New York City. LO. 5-6600.

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FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling, Ready-made garments at low summer rates.
COLD STORAGE 345 7th Ave., N. Y. C. (44th Floor). PE. 6-2279

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HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Experienced hat man to make, block and rebuild hats. STAFFORD, 2406 Liberty Ave., Terre Haute, Ind.

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WESTFIELD, N. J.—Wanted, housekeeper, white or colored, for woman desiring good home; must be good cook, clean, cheerful. Tel. Westfield 2-3061.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

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APPLE HILL INN, BANTAM LAKE
Two-hundred-acre estate; all conveniences; game room, tennis, croquet, lake sports; 1000 ft. elevation; 30 guests. Main house $25-$35; guest house $21. Folder. Closing October 15th. MR. and MRS. ENGLE
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In the Heart of the White Mts.
Restful, sunny estate facing Presidential peaks. Away from traffic. Open May to November. All inclusive weekly rates, $30 upwards.

SHAWMONT 17 Ocean Ave., Ocean Grove, N. J.
Modern—Clean—Cool. Directly on Beach. Superior Accommodations at Modest Rates. Inspection and Inquiry Invited I. A. SHAW

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WASHINGTON, D. C., near Chevy Chase Circle—Room and board for gentleman of refinement; on bus line; $12.50 weekly. Cleveland 5764.

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NORFOLK, VA., Dawson Tourist Home, 214 West Freemason St.—Comfortable rooms, 4 baths, free garage; commercial rates, opposite Christian Science church. Tel. 25186.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON — Pleasant sunny rooms, transients or permanents; prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON Com. 8569

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N. Y. C., 178th (1366 St. Nicholas)—Large, cheerful, elevator, private, desirable environment, $5, convenient transportation. COLY (51), WA. 7-0309.

N. Y. C., 326 West 101st St.—Spacious living, bedroom, kitchen, shower, bath; single kitchenette, telephone, reasonable. Owner's residence.

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MODERN dietitian, practical experience with modern cookery, desires position; capable of training others; now employed in nationally known resort. Write Box X-48, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
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FOR CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS
Curtains Made Free
The Fur Store, Deansgate

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For Good Stationery and Books
Also Die Stamping and Printing Visiting Cards, etc.
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BULBS BULBS BULBS
Now is the time to buy
Satisfaction—Quality—Service assured by calling upon
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23 Great Moor Street

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My Motto: Quality and Service
Orders delivered to any part of the district.
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Suits to Measure from 50/-. Ladies' Coats and Costumes to measure.
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Ladies' Tailors, Outfitters and Furriers
FURS
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and 16-18 CROMPTON STREET

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T. & S. BACON LTD ESTABLISHED 1825 — VAN RAALTE Style Hosiery, Underthings, Gloves
BOLD ST., LIVERPOOL

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Old English Lavender Water and Eau de Cologne as supplied to the late Queen Victoria.
ROGER et GALLET TOILET SOAP
"The Powder That Clings"

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For Trustworthy Used Cars
3 months' written guarantee for all cars at £75 and over
All makes and models at various prices await inspection.
Night and Day Specialised Service at Low Rates
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Permanent Waving by Latest Methods
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Phone Wavertree 139

You Can Get All Nationally Advertised Foods at
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Imperial Dry Cleaners
AND LAUNDERERS
PHONE 128
ST. ANNES-ON-SEA
Proprietress Janet Osbaldeston
"Finest Dry Cleaners in England." Goods returned in three days or sooner if desired. Return postage paid. Madam's Motor Vans collect and deliver daily.
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Gifts, Books, Stationery, etc.
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16 ST. ANN STREET
Our ordinary Shoes from 29/6

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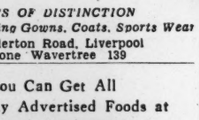
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Millinery, Gown and Knitwear Specialists
POPULAR PRICES
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MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY Ltd)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

EVERSOFT UPHOLSTERY
Pure Materials. Made entirely by us in our new Workshops.
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double Sprung All Double Hair Stuffing.
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6.
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100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97 10.0. 80 Model Rooms. Two acres Showrooms.
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FRESH FLOWERS DAILY

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Extend a very cordial invitation to Visitors to
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High Class Perfumery
Powders, Creams, Shaving—Brushes, Razors, etc.
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For Good Valeting
Go to the
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T. H. Talbot
All the Latest Designs for Ladies and Gentlemen
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The finest Men's and Boys' Wear Shop in the North

Marshall & Snelgrove
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Delightful Restaurant — Times Book Club
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BOOTHROYD'S Ltd.

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Underwear and Hosiery
Specialist in Outsizes
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W. A. Rimmer & Bros. Ltd.
24, LONDON STREET
Everything in Hairdressing
for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children
Permanent Waving Specialists
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Jolley's Cafe-Restaurant
Luncheons 2/- 2/6 High Teas from 1/9
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Home made Chocolates, Confectionery, Parties catered for.
Open Sundays from 10 until 10.
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WALK WITH GRACE

When your feet are completely at ease, as they can be in Mascot Shoes, you can walk with assurance and grace. Perfect poise is very largely a matter of foot comfort, and foot comfort is precisely what Mascot Shoes are made to give you. Every one of the smart styles is built on the famous "Comfort" lasts which have made Mascot Shoes the choice of women all over the country. Each is made in a wide range of sizes.
Sizes and Half Sizes in Brown or Black Glace Kid, 16/9 and 21/-
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Bread Bakers, Provisions Merchants
Carr's Biscuits
Quality Guaranteed
Telephone 4308 Established 1823

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C. HOULDCROFT
Highest Quality Beef, Lamb, Pork and Veal
Our supply will meet your demand
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From Our Own Farm
Fine Selection of FISH Fresh Daily
Van Delivery to All Parts
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Cultured Pearls — Modern Jewellery — Sports Prizes Trophies and Cups
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GLENAGLES, MARINE GARDENS.
WHITLEY BAY Phone 553

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Fish, Game, Poultry and Egg Dealers
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REDCLIFFE ROAD TEL. 1010
From Our Own Farm
PURE, SAFE MILK
RICH, THICK CREAM
NEW-LAID EGGS
Delivered At Your Door

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For "CARRYER-CRAFT" CHAIRS, QUILTS, BEDDING and SHADOW-TISSUES
18,000 Square Feet of Showrooms
CARRYER BROS. LTD. NEWCASTLE, STAFFS.

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The "Quality" Store for 30 Miles Around
Tel. 2890 (8 lines)
BROWN, MUFFS
of BRADFORD
Complete Outfitting for Men, Women and Children
Drapers—Furriers—Furnishers

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A Name Distinguished in MEN'S WEAR of QUALITY

Gloves, Hosiery, Neckwear, Shirts, Pyjamas, etc., etc.
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CARPETS FABRICS
LINENS BEDDING
GLASS & CHINA
SIMPSONS of SILVER STREET
HALIFAX
Est. 1815 Tel. 3735

QUALITY VALUE SERVICE
MODEL HOUSE ON VIEW
'Phone 2913
Agent for G. E. C. Electric Washer
ARTHUR ELLIS
Maker of All Kinds of
WASHING, WRINGING and MANGLING MACHINES
New Rollers and Repairs—Electric Washers
24 HORTON STREET, HALIFAX

You Must Have Good Meat
To Obtain This Call at
E. SYKES 4 Town Hall Street Sowerby Bridge
BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB, VEAL and PORK IN SEASON.
Deliveries to All Parts.
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Phone 4447

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General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT CAFE
Branch Stores 20, West Park. Tel. 4390
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PARKER'S GIFT SHOP
High-Class Leather and Fancy Goods
12, CAMBRIDGE CRESCENT
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32 PARLIAMENT STREET
TELEPHONE 4229 HARROGATE

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HUDDERSFIELD 671
Look for the England display advertising in the news section.

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Cross Church Street
for
FIREPLACE MAKERS
WALL and FLOOR TILERS
BUILDERS IRONMONGERS
TEL. 898

Blackburn's, Victoria Lane
High Class Florists for Your Requirements
SEEDS, FLOWERS, BULBS
Members of FTDA

HULL

GENTLEMEN WHO REQUIRE SHIRTS WITH CHARACTER
The MARTUS Poplin Shirt 10/6
The WELTUS Poplin Shirt 7/6
PATTERN CARDS ON APPLICATION
Agents:
STREFFORDS of HULL, YORKS.

ILKLEY

BEANLANDS
of BROOK STREET
The Premier Grocers of Ilkley for 65 Years
PHONE 401

END OF SEASON SALE
Household and Fancy Linens and Ladies' Underwear
ALL AT REDUCED PRICES
J. MOORE *Successor to Mr. Howson*
4 Wells Road and 34, The Grove

YORKSHIRE

LEEDS

Foot Wear Specialists
T. Myers
1 North Lane, 61 Otley Rd., Headingley
Agents for
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For GOOD MEAT
Phone
MIDGLEYS FAMILY BUTCHERS
Established Nearly 30 Years
211 Stainbeck Road Tel. 42958
546 Scott Hall Road
76 Main St., Burley in Wharfedale Tel. 43

Irene et Cie
Ladies' Hairdressers
23 North Lane, Headingley, Leeds
Permanent Waving, 10/-, 15/-, 21/-.
Personal Attention.
Tel. 52023

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J. E. THORP
9 North Lane, Headingley, Leeds
Tel.: 51293

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BUILDERS
Dwelling Houses — Clock Buildings — Business Premises
HAREHILLS, LEEDS
ESTATE DEVELOPMENT
TEL.: CHAPELTOWN 42154

Tel. 23741
36 and 38 New Briggate Leeds
Leslie Ltd
Smart Clothes
GOWNS MILLINERY COSTUMES
3 doors below Grand Theatre

Let Flowers Be Your Greetings
Get them from
D. SUMMERS
Sole Proprietor: E. J. Groh. British (Formerly Belgian)
Florist and Fruiterer
24 LANDS LANE LEEDS 7
TELEPHONE 27000

Peacock & Son Ltd.
Carpets, Linoleums, Oilcloths, Cretonnes, Curtain Fabrics, Bedsteads, Bedding, Sheets, Down Quilts, etc.
Sound Quality at Good-Value Prices
THE HEADROW AND PARK ROW, LEEDS
ESTABLISHED OVER 80 YEARS

MIDDLESBROUGH

Phone 3793 Established 1854
J. H. WRAY
High Class
MEAT PURVEYOR
188 LINTHORPE ROAD
MIDDLESBROUGH

T. WHATLEY & SON LTD.
Interior Decorators
Painting Contractors
Showroom Service—Technical Advice
288/290, 311/313 LINTHORPE ROAD

The Garden Beautiful
SEEDS FLOWERS GARDEN REQUISITES PLANTS, etc.
Wm. STRIKE Ltd.
MIDDLESBROUGH & STOCKTON-ON-TEES
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association

DICKSON & BENSON
LIMITED
THE ARCADE STORE
MIDDLESBROUGH
Cleveland's Complete Family Store
TEL. 2855

Amos Hinton & Sons
Limited
for
PURE FOODSTUFFS
South Street and Corporation Road and Linthorpe Road
MIDDLESBROUGH

SCARBOROUGH

A. W. Sinclair & Sons
Limited
BUILDERS
COMMERCIAL STREET
Tel. 447 *Estimates Free*

Library, Leather Goods, Postcards, China
ALBERT HOLLOWAY
82 Newborough St. 13 Ramshill Rd.
THE SPA BOOKSTALL

SHEFFIELD

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82 MONTGOMERY ROAD, NETHER EDGE
Look for the England display advertising in the news section

Costello
COATS, GOWNS, FURS
36 FARGATE

Walshs
for Quality
JOHN WALSH Ltd.
HIGH ST., SHEFFIELD, 1.
Efficient and Experienced Service
HEATHERFIELD GARAGE
Any Make of Car Supplied
PETROL OIL — Totley Rise — SPARE PARTS TYRES
71178

Marian G. Naylor
for Gowns, Sportwear, Knitwear, also Ladies' Complete Outfitting.
Visitors Welcomed. Moderate Prices.
160 Abbeydale Rd. S. Beauchief Term.

YORKSHIRE

SHEFFIELD (Continued)

THE FASHION STORE
COLES
of Sheffield
Church St. and Fargate
Phone 21071 . . . 6 lines

OXCROFT
Britain's Best
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON
141 NORFOLK ST SHEFFIELD

Quality ✓ Service ✓ Satisfaction
H. I. HANDFORD
FAMILY GROCER
City Prices—City Qualities Deliveries Anywhere
492 FULWOOD ROAD Tel. 31252

99-101-103-5-7 SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD.
PHONES 25878
FOR AUSTIN STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRES OILS & ACCESSORIES

We sell CAMPBELL'S SOUPS
T. J. C. COE
SILVER HILL STORES, ECCLESALL
Once a Housewife has discovered the Quality of our goods, and the service we render, she seldom seeks further for a good GROCER and CONFECTIONER.
TEL. 70874

Stewart & Stewart
(SHEFFIELD) Ltd.
LADIES' ATTRACTIVE READY-TO-WEAR COATS, COSTUMES, SPORTSWEAR GOWNS AND MILLINERY
48-62 Pinstone Street Telephone 21537

WAKEFIELD

MASCOT
Shoes for men and women
from
Messrs. Simpsons
Mascot Shoe Store
BOROUGH MARKET

MAISON CARR
Registered
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HAIRDRESSER
Permanent Waving.
5 Systems
From 12/6 to 25/-
Registered Eugene Waver
Toilet Preparations in Stock
Open Wednesday Afternoons
22 Hall Road, Lupset
Tel. 3255

YORK

TELEPHONE 2270
Edwin Story Ltd.
Booksellers, Stationers, Etc.
MICKLEGATE BAR, YORK
Branches
12-14 Bootham, Monk Bar, Minster Gates
Call and See Our Up-to-Date Lending Library

H. B. DALE
Gentlemen's Outfitter
Large new stock of Flannel Trousers, Blazers, Golf Suits, Hats, Ties, Shirts, Sports Coats, Slipovers, Sweaters, Pullovers, Macks, Raincoats.
31 Parliament Street, York Phone 3868
Boys' and Girls' Department
41 Stonegate Phone 4334

York County Hygienic Laundries, Ltd.
High Class Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Your nearest Depot, "The Post Office"
Telephone No. 3311 Foss Islands, York

Photographs of Taste in Footwear
arden
Sole Agent for
THE ARDEN KNITWEAR TAILORED CARDIGAN SUITS
Ethel Jones
MILLINERY KNITWEAR GOWNS
20 Blake Street York
Tel. 4265

JOHN CROSS Ltd.
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
Noted for Bacon and the Highest Possible Value in Groceries
Fossgate, Micklegate, Wenlock Terrace, and Market St., York

Scotland

EDINBURGH

Shop at COOPER'S
Pure Food Specialists
40a QUEENSFERRY ST., EDINBURGH
Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
also at
47 Morningside Road, 52 Home Street
140 Nicolson Street, 337 Leith Walk
25 Raeburn Place, 21 Newington Road
6 East Trinity Road

Have Your Address Die Stamped or Printed
Large Selection
Note Papers, Writing Tablets, Compendiums, Post Cards, Correspondence Cards with Envelopes to suit.
MACFARLANE & DICKSON
Diestampers and Printers
25-27 Castle Street, EDINBURGH

New Season's Heather Honey
Geo. Gibson & Co.
BACON, CHEESE AND BUTTERMEN
44 Queensferry Street Tel. 25146 and 7

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SCOTLAND

GLASGOW

FURNITURE
OUR NEW SEASON'S MODELS OF DINING-ROOM, BEDROOM, DRAWING-ROOM and LOUNGE FURNITURE NOW ON VIEW AT INCOMPARABLE PRICES.
Example:—
4-ft. figured Mahogany Bedroom Suite, consisting of 3-door wardrobe, interior Mirror, Dressing Table with seven drawers, reflex frameless mirrors, Tallboy Chest. Upholstered Stool.
£34 10/-
A. GARDNER & SON, LTD.
36 JAMAICA STREET, GLASGOW, C. 1

COUPAR FURS
Fashionable, Charming and Always Most Modestly Priced
Personal attention is given to every order and alteration. You may rely always on expert service here.
COUPAR LTD.
241 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow
Telephone: 2389 Douglas

Autumn *and* Winter Wear
For those who prefer Black, Black and White or Grey.
MATHESON & KEAY
387 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

Alexander Scott
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
105 Buchanan Street
Oak Jacobean Table Canteen
PRICE £25
Containing 81 Pieces
Spoons, Forks and Cutlery

Mackinlay & Company

Visit the most up-to-date showroom of its kind in Scotland for the latest ideas in Domestic Plumbing and Electrical Equipment.
339 BYRES ROAD
GLASGOW W. 2. Tel. Western 2016

When in Glasgow
DINE AT
COOPER'S
Lunch and Tea Rooms
Ingram Street, 111 St. Vincent Street, and The Café, Howard Street
Light Refreshment Service Economical, Varied, Rapid
COOPER & CO.'S STORES LTD.

John A. Murdoch & Co.
Engineers and Steel Merchants Buying Agents
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors and Incinerators
93 HOPE STREET, C. 2
Telegrams: Prestank, Glasgow
Telephone: Central 1786

ROBERT CUNNINGHAM
MOTOR HIRER and REPAIRER
12 N. Claremont Street Tel. Douglas 372
2, 4 and 6-Seater Cars for Hire. Any distance, or by Day, Week or Month. Repairs to all makes of Cars by skilled Mechanics.

Chalmers Stores Ltd.
IRONMONGERS
683 GREAT WESTERN ROAD
Tel. Western 2207

Your Duty to Beauty A Visit to
ROBINA COPLAND
BEAUTY SALON
Registered
Eugène Permanent Waver
291 Sauchiehall St. Ph: Douglas 1610

KINCAID'S for
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Underwear
Best Quality. Keen Prices.
403 SAUCHIEHALL STREET

HILDA I. MARSDEN
Dressmaker and Furrier
Tailored Costumes and Coats
10 Balvie Avenue, Giffnock

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bissett Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 33 or 333

Let LINDSAY'S
Do That Decorating and Painting Job
JOHN LINDSAY & SON
15 Elmbank St., C. 2 Ph. Central 5318

MISS ASWORTH
Millinery, Gowns, Coats
398 BYRES ROAD, GLASGOW, W. 2
Phone: Western 6098
Branch: 243 Crow Road, Glasgow, W. 3

How to Find the Local Dealer
When you want to purchase a product which is advertised by its manufacturer in the Monitor, you can often obtain the name of a local dealer by consulting the Monitor advertisements of retail stores in your city.

RESOLVE to be thyself; and know, that he who finds himself loses misery.
—MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Daily Features

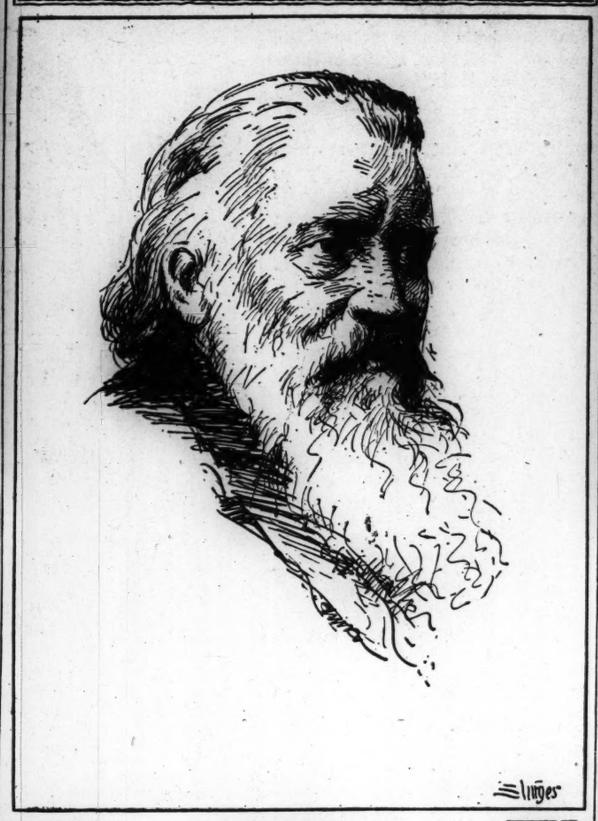
AFTER the verb "to love," "to help" is the most beautiful verb in the world.
—BARONESS VON SUTTNER.

Friendly Gesture

Monitor Camera Club From R. F. Osborne, Florida, Transvaal, South Africa

Fido Introduces Himself to a Tame Duiker, or Small South African Antelope

Lines About Leaders—33



By a Staff Artist

Johann Brahms
(1833-1897)

JOHANN BRAHMS occupies one of the pinnacles of fame.
He was the last of a mighty chain of master musicians.
He came into the world in a poor home of Hamburg, Germany.
His father made a meager living with his violin in dance halls.
His mother kept a tiny shop where needles and cotton were sold.
In spite of privation, the child was always composing songs.
But composition was a matter of second import to Father Brahms.
There was no money to be earned by it, and money must be found.
Therefore he took his boy to a piano teacher and said to him:
"My son will be a pianist, Herr Cossel, teach him all you know."

COSSEL discerned the unusual creative genius of the child.
Being honest, he placed him with a better teacher than he.
When Johann reached 16 he yielded to his father's plan.
He gave lessons, played at dances, accompanied on the platform.
Then came the year 1849, and with it an unexpected rescuer.
One day the Hungarian violinist Remenyi appeared in town.
Young Brahms was dazzled by the roving, gipsy-like foreigner.
I wish I were your accompanist! he exclaimed after a concert.
Remenyi welcomed the suggestion, and off they started on a tour.
Johann's memory was amazing; he never carried music with him.
Once the two came upon a piano tuned to the wrong pitch.
As this occurred just before the performance, Remenyi raved.
But that evening his companion surpassed all expectations.
In executing the program he transposed it at the same time.

THE year 1853 marked an epoch in the composer's career.
That year he visited Schumann and improvised for him.
And weeks of joy followed in daily intercourse by the Rhine.
In 1857, Brahms was summoned to the little Court of Detmold.
He would be the soloist and the piano teacher of the Princess.
There the composer found what he had desired for so long.
He found the quiet and leisure for his own creative work.
Besides, he enjoyed an unvarying receptivity from his hosts.
And he sang praises of the art-loving little courts of the age.
After Detmold, Brahms wished to attain another cherished dream.
He desired to move to Vienna, the center of European fame.
Before leaving Germany he spent some time in his old home.
In exchanging farewells with his father, the artist remarked:
If things go badly with you, Dad, just read in my old Saul.
Then he discovered the score interleaved with bank notes.

JOHANN appeared before the public of Vienna in 1862.
His first concert was brilliant, his next attracted Wagner.
At a single bound, he achieved a name of undisputed eminence.
He occupied two of the highest musical positions in the city.
He won the affection of his fellow-artists and of his pupils.
Yet after some years he refused most treasured engagements.
Independence appealed to him more than any official prestige.
The rest of his life was devoted to concerts and compositions.

BRAHMS is not what is usually called a popular composer.
To the average amateur he is very often a sealed book.
He prefers to remain on high rather than descend to earth.
Those who want him must patiently climb to him step by step.
Then they will find their love of Brahms growing more and more.
For he fully possessed the divine spark given to his country:
That which made great music and German music synonymous.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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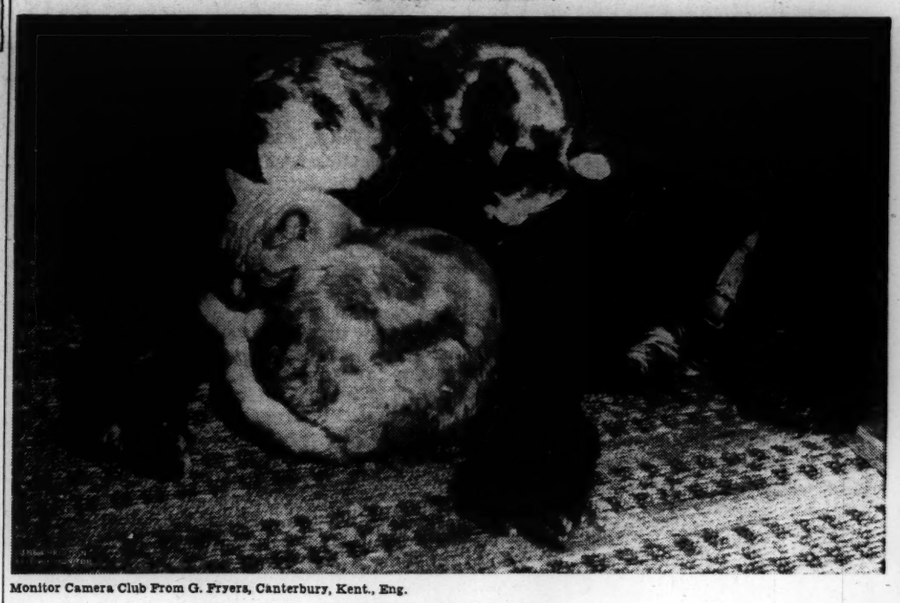
Siesta Time



Monitor Camera Club From G. Fryers, Canterbury, Kent., Eng.

Any Place for Comfort

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The nearest that day and night approach equal length is on the occasions of the spring (about March 21) and fall (about Sept. 23) "equinoxes," when the time difference is approximately one minute.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

A MADISON, Conn., puzzler, adds a bit of valuable advice in cryptic form. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another.

PGARGEPXR ANKOUNA IDOE

EVPDDCOD RCCKZA FKGYORZ

JSZZPRZE KC UZRSA TSUGP-

AOWR.

2. Letter Changing

A LOS ANGELES reader submits today's letter-changing problem. Changing only one letter at a time, making no transpositions, and forming an acceptable word each time, change LEARN to TRUTH in 10 moves.

3. Metagram

A reader from Harrogate, Eng., submits this puzzle which calls for the changing of the initial letters of the words defined to form the other words:

a. Don't swallow like this, my boy;
b. This object does dogs annoy;
c. To solve THIS is a joy.

4. How Large?

A STUART, Fla., reader shares the following problem: A circular table stands in the corner of a room so that the two walls, which are at right angles to each other, are both tangent to the table. A certain point on the periphery of the table, if measured at right angles from the center, is 8 inches from one wall and 9 inches from the other wall. How large is the table?

5. Rebus

TODAY'S rebus is shared by a Kerhonkson, N. Y., reader. A 6-letter word is represented, and the lines below give a clue:

B
TON

If you look among my kind
The elite you're sure to find.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Bean Bottle

OBTAIN a half-pint fruit jar (or any bottle about the same size) and fill it with any kind of dried beans, counting the exact number. Allow each guest to examine the jar (without removing the lid), and estimate the number of beans it contains.

After the slips recording the guests' estimates are checked over, the three players who have come nearest to guessing the number of beans the jar contains win a small prize.

A variation of this game is to obtain a smaller jar or bottle, fill it with dimes, pennies, and nickels, and then give the entire contents (which need not exceed $1.16, $1.34, or even less than $1.00) to the person guessing the exact amount of change therein!—R. H. S., Denver.

Children's Corner

Percy and Edward Take a Tumble

"UNCLE PETER," said Jimmie. "Dear Uncle Peter."

"Ah," said Uncle Peter, looking over his newspaper. "There you are. I suppose you have come to say good-night before you go to bed."

"It isn't time for us to go to bed," said Jimmie.

"We want to know what Percy Pig and Edward Elephant did when they visited Edward's Uncle Arthur Elephant," said Jennie.

"She means his Uncle Hugo Elephant," said Jimmie. "Percy Pig's uncle is Uncle Arthur."

"Perhaps it was Percy's Uncle Arthur Pig invited them," said Jennie.

"It was Edward Elephant's Uncle Hugo," said Jimmie.

"We will call it Uncle Hugo," said Uncle Peter. "Yes, they had a very good time."

"But what did they do?" asked Jennie.

"Fell overboard in the brook," said Uncle Peter. "First Edward, and then Percy."

"I don't think that was having a very good time," said Jimmie. "How did they fall overboard in the brook?"

"It was a warm day," said Uncle Peter, "and nothing could have been having a better time than falling overboard in a nice cool brook. And they both had on their bathing suits because they were taking a short cut with Uncle Hugo across his extensive estate to his private beach. You see, this brook flowed through Uncle Hugo's extensive estate. Sometimes it was overshadowed by trees and sometimes it wound its way through a meadow, and in one place it made a little waterfall. Uncle Hugo called it Bluebell Brook because he was rather a poetic minded elephant and there was one place where bluebells grew beside it. When it flowed over pebbles it made a pleasant gurgle the way brooks do, and when there weren't any pebbles it flowed along as usual without making a pleasant gurgle. Uncle Hugo said there must be a goldfish in it because he had put one in himself, though he had never seen it since."

"But what did they do?" asked Jennie.

"I think we know all about the brook," said Jimmie.

"Where anybody crossed Bluebell Brook on the way to the beach there was a bridge of two planks," said Uncle Peter. "When they came to the bridge Edward Elephant stepped on it with his right-hand hind foot and took another step with his left-hand hind foot. And then a step with his right-hand hind foot and another with his left-hand hind foot. But just then Uncle Hugo, who is very much interested in birds, exclaimed, 'Look, children. If there isn't a Yellow-bellied Flycatcher!' So when Edward Elephant turned to look at the Yellow-bellied Flycatcher and took the next step with his right-hand hind foot he stepped right off the bridge into Bluebell Brook."

"And then Percy fell in," said Jimmie, "because Percy and Edward always have to do just what the other does."

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Percy Was Looking at the Bird Too

"That was exactly what happened," said Uncle Peter. "Because Percy Pig was looking at the bird, too. And almost before Edward had scrambled out of the way, Percy stepped out with his left-hand hind foot and fell into the brook himself."

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Witchcraft (Gal. 5:20)

IN THE 19th to the 21st verses of the fifth chapter of his epistles to the Galatians, Paul lists what he describes as the "works of the flesh," pointing out that "they which do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God"; and in doing so he condemns what our Common Version describes as "witchcraft."

As a matter of fact, however, the Greek word thus translated is *pharmakeia*, the root of our familiar English term "pharmacy"; and its literal and original meaning is simply "the use or the administering of drugs" (Thayer: *Greek Lexicon*, p. 649); "the use of medicine . . . or of any kind of drugs" (Liddell and Scott: *Greek Lexicon*, p. 1657; compare Abbott-Smith: *Greek Lexicon*, p. 466). The same authorities point out that *pharmakeia* is used in this sense by Xenophon, Hippocrates, and other noted Greek writers, and that it can also mean "poisoning."

In Lighter Vein

Ahead of Them

The three New York business men were enjoying a vacation in the Maine woods. Each one had a reputation as an angler. On one excursion it was agreed that the one who caught the first fish would pay for the dinners that night. One of them, a Scotsman, relating the story later, said: "Would you believe it? Those chaps both had bites, and would not pull up their catch."

"I suppose you lost, then," said the listener.

"Ah, no! My hook wasna' baited."

No Make-up

"How did you manage to evade the photographers who have taken so many pictures of you?"

"Easily," said Miss Cayenne. "I disguised myself."

"How?"

"I threw away my lipstick and washed my face."—*Washington Star.*

Explained

Husband (reprovingly): "Didn't I hear you tell your friends that your pretty dress came from abroad?"

Wife: "Not exactly, dear. You see, it's last year's dress which I turned inside out. I simply said, 'It's from the other side.'"

Answering the Question

Speaker (at class exercises): "And what is there that stands between the college graduate and the top of the ladder?"

Voice from Rear: "The Ladder!"

— THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"What a gorgeous sunset."
"Not so bad for a town of this size."

Re-Wised

Under the weeping willow trees,
The village speed trap stands,
The natives laugh to see such sport
And the constable rubs his hands.

Hot Dog Star, Maybe

"He's taking Fido to Hollywood, to become a famous dog star."

"Is he Sirius?"

Profitable Error

A storekeeper had for some time displayed in his window a card inscribed "Fishing Tickle."

A customer drew the proprietor's attention to the spelling. "Hasn't anyone told you of it before?" he asked.

"Hundreds," replied the dealer, "but whenever they drop in to tell me, they always spend something."—*Whitsitt Impressions.*

Preferred Way

"How would you like your egg served, sir?"

"Is there any difference in price?"

"None whatever, sir?"

"Then serve it on a thick slice of ham."—*Grit.*

Where's That Halo?

I never will be classed
Among the high and mighty,
But never have I said
When leaving, "Nightie, nightie!"

Candlesticks!

He: "No two people ever think alike."

She: "Ah, but just wait until you see our wedding presents."

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

'Studio Tea'

AN ARTIST in a comparatively small town has developed a pleasant and profitable patronage through people's love of beauty and practicality combined.

Beginning by converting her attic into a studio, she invited the women and girls she thought would be interested to a "studio tea" to view her display. They saw everything ornamental from a Red Riding Hood gift penwiper with flounced lace petticoats to telephone tables and "antique" plaster of paris book ends.

They were all eager to have many of the articles and the artist offered to instruct them in the making of them if they bought the materials from her, which they were happy to do.

Having arranged with a novelty art firm to buy the materials at wholesale, she derives an income from the retail profit. She has work tables and space enough that several pupils can work together, and they spend many happy hours there.—Genevieve S., Picher, Okla.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Virginia's Goal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Blackwell, Okla.

INTEREST in a young girl's career recently served to unite this community in one of its most generous undertakings.

From an audition with a noted teacher, word had come back to Virginia Williams' home town that the artist was willing to begin the training of one who possessed "one of the finest talents" he had found in years. But the cost of excellent training was a point that easily could have blocked the opportunity.

Virginia had been born and brought up in Blackwell. The men and women of her town had enjoyed her talent through all its varying stages. There was the day she sang in the kindergarten operetta; the Sunday mornings she sang in the choir; the community evenings when she made the old favorites live again with her voice; the time she won the state vocal contest. The town knew very well that Virginia had been building toward one goal; and now that opportunity mattered more than ever, they wanted to line up on the side of youth and talent and do what they could to help.

The local business men, social clubs, churches, and organizations put their heads together and designated a day in June as "Virginia Williams Day." But the "day" was really the "night"; for on that evening the little high school auditorium was filled with home folks who had gladly bought their tickets to give youth its chance.

And Virginia sang for them, more beautifully perhaps than she had ever sung before, for her heart was filled with something no young girl can ever forget—the knowledge that many people believe in her, love her, and go along with her toward her cherished goal.

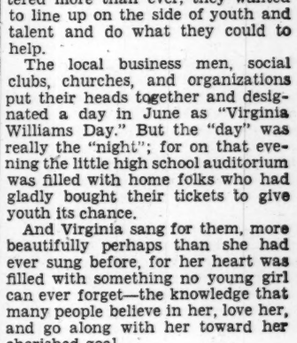
Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: A device invented in London distorts a portrait so that it becomes a caricature. How it differs from the passport photographer's camera is not said.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Most easily forgotten thing in the world: The name of the Socialist candidate for the vice presidency.

Punch: Part of the roof of his house fell on a man as he was opening his front-door. He put it down to eaves-dropping.

Crossword Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Short sleep.
4—Knock.
7—Greek letter.
8—Epoch.
9—Edible seaweed.
11—European junipers.
12—Smoked meat.
14—Grow old.
15—Fish.
17—Affirmation.
18—Tree.

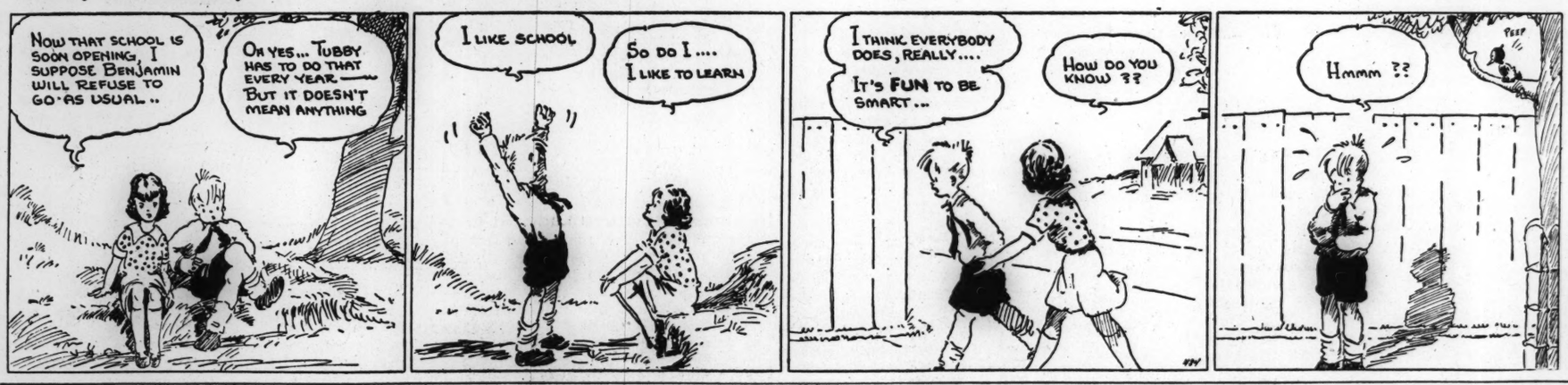
Down

1—Clear profit.
2—By.
3—Stately houses.
4—Exact satisfaction for.
5—God of war.
6—Equality.
10—Trouble.
11—Place of confinement.
12—Laurel tree.
13—Branch.
16—Morindin dye.

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Just a Couple of 'Smart Alecks'*

By LE PELLEY


NOW THAT SCHOOL IS SOON OPENING, I SUPPOSE BENJAMIN WILL REFUSE TO GO AS USUAL..
OH YES... TUBBY HAS TO DO THAT EVERY YEAR—— BUT IT DOESN'T MEAN ANYTHING
I LIKE SCHOOL
SO DO I.... I LIKE TO LEARN
I THINK EVERYBODY DOES, REALLY.... IT'S FUN TO BE SMART...
HOW DO YOU KNOW ??
PEEP
Hmmm ??

The Adventures of Waddles—*Action With a Hose*

By THE HAGERS

SAID JIM, WHEN WE HAD REACHED HIS GATE, "I'LL WRITE MY PUBLISHERS AND STATE
THAT I AM WORKING ACTIVELY UPON A CLASSIC OF THE SEA."
MY LAWN WAS DRY AND FULL OF WEEDS; THE HOLLYHOCKS WERE MOSTLY SEEDS.
I'M WORKING TOO, BUT NOT WITH PROSE. MY ACTION TAKES PLACE WITH THE HOSE!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Remember the Kane!

AMERICANS need no reminders of the Maine to spur their approval toward Washington, where Secretary Hull has intimated that United States warships will soon be recalled from Spanish waters. Something of the same uncertainty as existed with reference to responsibility for the sinking of the Maine in Havana Harbor in 1898 attaches to the aerial bomber's attack on the destroyer Kane off the Spanish coast Sunday. But little, if any, of the feverish indignation which followed the Maine explosion has been registered since the Kane's adventure.

The lesson of the World War has not been entirely missed by Americans. They know today that if they allow their ships to stay in danger zones they cannot expect them to be as safe as in home harbors. They realize that in a life-and-death struggle between military forces it is not always possible for the combatants to consider the fine points of international etiquette. They have learned to expect even such unaccountable and uncalled-for incidents as that of Sunday as long as physical contact between American ships and belligerent shells is possible.

Yet no parallel should be drawn between the Kane's danger and that which trading ships courted for the entire country during the years in which the United States was trying to keep out of the European war. Those who invited belligerent attention between 1914 and 1917 took the risk for the sake of war profits. The ships in Spanish waters today are there to pick up Americans who wish to leave Spain.

The fact that about 1000 Americans have already left Spain, and that the approximately 500 remaining appear ready to stay on their own responsibility, makes it quite proper at this time that the State Department should set a definite date in the near future for withdrawal of American warships. The American people want no new slogans like "Remember the Maine" to pull them toward wars. They would rather stand by the policy indicated by Secretary Hull, and remember the Kane.

City Government for 7,000,000

IMPROVEMENTS in the cumbersome organic law of New York City are on their way to realization after years of agitation and much difference of opinion regarding the manner in which a large municipality should be governed. Recommendations made by the Charter Revision Commission under authority of the New York State Legislature have been embodied in a new and simplified instrument which will be submitted at the general election on November 3, with indications that it has an excellent chance of being adopted.

The new charter was intended to meet with popular approval. Holding that nothing short of a compromise between radically different points of view could hope for success, members of the commission drafted a work which has excited greatly neither students of the theory of government nor the entrenched political interests. Yet this effort contains reforms which should benefit the government of America's largest city.

Besides incorporating a pay-as-you-go policy into municipal finances, the proposed charter recognizes the need for controlling development of modern cities by providing a planning commission with broad powers removed from political interference. The legislative structure of New York City also has been simplified, and certain functions of the five borough governments have been centralized.

To be submitted separately is the question of whether or not proportional representation shall be adopted. This is the big threat which Tammany Hall sees in New York's attempt to modernize its government. Probably nothing would be more likely to break the Hall's grip upon city affairs than the adoption of such a method of giving voice to popular opinion.

The time of its presentation to the voters favors acceptance of the charter, efforts of the local political machine to postpone a ballot on it until after the presidential election having been defeated. Every four years, large numbers of independent voters turn out for the polls, and Tammany Hall has found through long experience that the easiest way to prevent reforms is by mustering organization votes when election interest is low.

While it may be argued that New York City needs a better organic law than it would obtain through the commission's work, a realistic attitude is that this opportunity for improvement should not be refused merely because the effort was not idealistically perfect. Relatively little is known about the government of extremely large cities. Only in recent times have transportation facilities made possible such aggregations of humanity as live near the mouth of the Hudson River. It would seem that while smaller communities may institute radical changes in government, administrative problems associated with a city of 7,363,000 persons often dictate that progress must be slow.

The Landon Tax Program

IN HIS Buffalo speech, Governor Landon courageously and unequivocally criticized sales taxes and other indirect levies on the consumer. He also pledged himself to repeal the corporation surplus tax, which he described as "cockeyed" and "vicious." He states his belief that "the government should raise the major portion of its revenues from direct taxes levied on the net incomes of individuals and corporations."

To meet his pledge to continue all necessary emergency spending, to meet his pledge to balance the budget with utmost speed, it is clear that Governor Landon will require federal revenues at least as large as those being collected in 1936. Yet Governor Landon proposes first to repeal the corporation surplus tax now estimated to produce $600,000,000; second, he indicates his desire to repeal many of the present indirect taxes, which bring in "51 cents out of every dollar."

How, then, does he intend to make up the difference? What, specifically, is the Landon tax program? According to his speech, direct taxes levied on the net incomes of individuals and corporations must fill the breach. It may be that revenues on the present rates of income taxation will increase if a business boom really comes. Governor Landon may also be able to reduce federal expenditures somewhat, although he will do very well if he can reduce them as low as present or immediately prospective revenues. And, since he proposes to reject some present revenues, and alter the nature of others from indirect to income taxes, the conclusion is clear.

It is that Governor Landon, with great daring, really proposes to broaden the base of present income taxes, both on individuals and corporations, reducing income-tax exemptions, and perhaps even increasing the rate of income taxes beyond the present 4 per cent. How else would he make up for the indirect taxes and the profits tax that he would discard?

This newspaper believes, in common with many tax reformers, that to take the large part of governmental revenues from income taxes would make for better citizenship. It would make every citizen know just what government costs him. It would cause citizens to object to every unnecessary bureaucratic expansion of government, every extra expenditure.

But it would be an enormous political task to carry out. Congress—particularly the Democratic Senate, which is inevitable until 1938—might well refuse to pass legislation commonly regarded as politically suicidal. Sales and other indirect taxes are politically "easy," income taxes are politically "hard." If by a vast exercise of leadership Governor Landon were able to repeal not only the corporation surplus tax but many federal indirect taxes, he would work a great reform.

Whether he should do what his speech implies, and repeal or greatly reduce the federal liquor tax, which brings in almost half a billion dollars annually, or the federal tobacco taxes, likely to bring in another half a billion, is a separate question. To many people these taxes have social as well as fiscal merits.

What Governor Landon is really proposing is one of the most sweeping tax reforms in American history. Such reforms inevitably must surmount great political difficulties.

A Post Well Filled

WHEN she was a small girl in Nebraska, Ruth Bryan Owen used to gaze longingly out the road leading west and wish that she had lived a little earlier so she might have set out with the covered wagon procession to conquer the continent.

That pioneer spirit, when recognized some years later by a President who did not mind breaking precedents, enabled Mrs. Owen to take the lead in another field. For the last three years she has served as the first and only woman head of a United States diplomatic delegation.

She is resigning her post as minister to Denmark now, ostensibly to work as a private citizen for the re-election of that official who gave her the opportunity of ushering American women into the world of diplomacy. By stepping out at this time, she avoids a ticklish question about her citizenship arising out of her recent marriage to a Danish subject. Although President Roosevelt assured her that he had no objection to her retaining her post, questions have been raised in diplomatic circles as to her qualifications to continue to represent the United States after her marriage to a member of the Danish court.

An indelible mark will be left on the diplomatic service by Mrs. Owen, not only because she opened the field to women, but because of the informal method she adopted in getting the two nations to understand each other better. In Copenhagen she strove to correct an impression of Americans as a nation of gangsters and "tree-sitters" and on visits home painted charming word pictures of the Denmark of Hans Christian Andersen.

An ambassador was once defined by Mrs. Owen as "a friend who introduces to each other two of his own good friends." This conception of the position might be recalled to advantage by diplomats, both men and women, as they step into a field often fraught with formality so stiff as to hide from view the real feelings of the people they represent.

Kentucky Hill Folk

Book News of the Day

SINCE Elizabeth Madox Roberts and Maristan Chapman, stories of backwoods Americans have been gradually increasing in number. America's own "Wessex Tales," these books show a way of life still primitive; men and women still living as simply as Hardy's "impassioned, sun-flushed, summer-saturated heathens." The passing years have left them untouched. Illiterate, poverty-stricken, child-like, they are nevertheless rich in their capacity for feeling and strangely wise. Different traditions and standards make them seem almost an alien race, but the fact remains that these picturesque hill folk are a type truly American.

It is of these people that Harriette Simpson writes in MOUNTAIN PATH (New York: Covici-Friede. $2.50), a novel of a girl who went among them as a teacher and "furriner," and who learned more than she taught. Louisa Sheridan, reluctantly interrupting her college career for a temporary teaching position, finds that she has been appointed to a place in a remote mountain community in Kentucky. She goes resolved to do her work in a matter-of-fact fashion, aloof from her strange new acquaintances. She maps out a plan of study for her spare time, and earnestly hopes that the seven months will soon be over, leaving her enough money to complete her college work.

From the first moment of her arrival, her plans are discarded, as though abrogated by some unseen force emanating from the new life around her. The one-room school and the little group of appealing children under her care make her realize the futility of following mechanically the routine prescribed by the board of education. She learns to look upon each child as an individual; she learns to teach in terms they can understand. She uses the mail order catalogue in both mathematics and geography lessons; corn and blackberries and periwinkle shells in a nature course. She learns how to bestow vacations at molasses-making and apple-drying time, so that the children can help out at home.

Louisa is quick to see that to these people schooling is always secondary; in time, she, herself, learns to attach primary importance to the minutiae of everyday home life. She learns many things from these quiet, soft-spoken, serious people—gratefulness for little things, with glimpses of lives enriched by patience, hope, and love, none of which Louisa has ever known before.

She sees her new friends following a path of violence and smoldering antagonisms, a path which tradition renders them incapable of smoothing, and which is oddly at variance with their quietness as individuals. It is Louisa's first experience of the conflict between an individual's character and the mass hysteria which sometimes captures him.

M. W. S.

—And the Sooner the Better

THAT'S WHAT WE SHOULD BE SAYING —
"WE MUST BE STRONG! WE MUST BE ALWAYS STRONGER! WE MUST BE SO STRONG THAT WE CAN FACE ANY EVENTUALITY AND LOOK DIRECTLY IN THE EYE WHATEVER MAY BEFALL!" MUSSOLINI
PEACE
WORLD PUBLIC OPINION

King Edward's Playground

ZAGREB, YUGOSLAVIA

KING EDWARD VIII spent a part of his summer vacation this year amid one of the most romantic clusters of islands in the world. They lie along the Yugoslav coast of the Adriatic Sea and form a tangled labyrinth of waterways, that wind among high, jagged coasts, lose themselves in forest-lined bays, lap the wharves of crowded, high-walled medieval towns, receive ocean liners coming from the ends of the earth, keep a myriad white-sailed fishing boats dancing on their waves, and insinuate themselves into narrow blue passes between gigantic walls of bare bleak limestone.

It is a place in which daring boys might sail who wanted to play pirate. And, indeed, whole centuries long, these straits and bays and water lanes were infested with real pirates. These robbers hid behind cliffs, lurked in a score of bays, kept watch at all the narrows, pounced on ships bringing gold and pearls and silk to Venetian grandees and built defiant little towns on rugged promontories wherein to keep their booty.

And even now if you had time and facilities to roam among these peninsulas and islands you'd experience almost as many thrills as the old Venetian sailors. Not indeed because of savage pirates, with drooping mustaches, high boots and slouching hats, but because each new turn in each new strand of Dalmatia's watery net would bring you to a new vista. You would never know what sight might spring before you, whether a rocky town, climbing up a rocky cliff, or a bay crawling through a tortuous canyon, or an old Roman palace, or an emperor's tower, or a Venetian lion, or a fleet of fishers pulling in their nets. This is the coast of surprises.

* * *

Strange to say, the Adriatic puts all its bays, islands and harbors on one side. The Italian shore is as even and unindented as the leg of a first-class boot should be. Not an island lurks near it. Not one wild adventurous bay ever dared break the regularity of that shore. Mother Europe wanted to keep that boot all smooth and polished, so shooed the islands, cliffs, promontories and jagged precipices over onto the east coast. They scampered over there pell mell, stopped in great confusion wherever they could find a halting place, and there they still remain.

The history of this coast is as picturesque as its scenery. In ancient times Greek sailors pushed their boats among these islands, under overhanging crags, and into cavernous bays, and carried on a meager commerce with primitive shepherds. The Romans dominated the whole area, projecting roads from there throughout all southeast Europe. After Rome came one of Rome's mightiest daughters, Venice, who imposed her civilization on all Dalmatia. The relics there are still Venetian; Venetian lions still guard Venetian towers and people worship in Venetian churches. Every city along the coast aspired to be a little Venetia, and in appearance was.

There were Turks there, too, and Crusaders; Napoleon captured the land and restored its old Roman name. Austria held it for centuries.

* * *

Yet, for the last half a millennium its inhabitants have been neither French, Venetian, nor German, but Croatian. How strange that a coast which was dominated and adorned by Roman emperors, Venetian doges and Hapsburg kaisers should be Croatian. But such it is and has been for centuries. They are as picturesque as any race that ever lived or explored there. The Croatians who live about their chief city, Zagreb, which lies amid rich plains far to the north are stocky, round-faced, and settled.

But those who inhabit the rugged Dalmatian islands and the high, bare Dalmatian Alps on the mainland are tall, gaunt, long-faced and restless. Many of them are world travelers, some as sailors and others as settlers or colonists or pioneers. They are found on all the seas and in all the continents. Eventually, most return from their wanderings to settle at home, and these speak many languages. In practically every coffee house or market place or fishers' fleet of Dalmatia you find someone who knows English.

They revel in red and orange, wear decorated red caps with black tassels and red jackets covered with silver bells. They are as fascinating as their islands, their Alps, and their high-walled towns. Nature and the centuries have vied in giving charm to Dalmatia.

R. H. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

Ethical Standards of the Bar

By Frank L. Perrin

AT ITS Boston meeting last week, the American Bar Association took a step long contemplated and long quite generally favored by a majority of its membership. This was to permit voting representation by absentee members through delegations chosen by state and local bar associations, thus making the national body more fully responsive to popular demands. Throughout all the years since the national body was organized, it has been insisted by members of the bar that it could not, as constituted, be made truly representative. It is conceded that too often its annual manifestoes, proclaimed in ringing resolutions, have fallen upon unhearing ears or been tucked away in pigeonholes and filing cases unread and unheeded.

It is not to be supposed that the ethical standards promulgated and prescribed by the national association have been regarded either as too idealistic or not of a high enough order to appeal to the rank and file of legal practitioners. At times the parent or larger body has leveled severe strictures upon members and nonmembers. Despite these, the standards of practice and conduct, either in or out of court, have not been perceptibly advanced, especially in the large cities. The lawyer, whether fledgling or seasoned practitioner, does not take kindly to discipline or to suggested direction and supervision of his professional relations with his clients. There remains, apparently, that tradition of independence established in the years when lawyers, as well as preachers and medical doctors, graduated from the farm, the forge, or from the estate of the district schoolmaster into their chosen profession.

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Quite naturally the premise was recognized that a thousand lawyers, a thousand preachers, and a thousand doctors were more likely to guess right than the groups which arrogated to themselves the doubted right to prescribe ethical or professional codes in bar associations, ministerial conferences or medical associations. Could a hundred thousand lawyers, for instance, be wrong? This, in the opinion of the vast majority, was unthinkable.

As a matter of fact, the majority has, in the main, been wrong. It has failed or refused to supervise and regulate itself and to maintain even those liberal safeguards which it originally set up for itself. Perhaps it is not assured that the decision of the national body to invite a more popular participation in its affairs will produce the effect desired. To the interested layman, it may appear that the appeal, or concession, or overture, is actually a confession of failure, or discouragement, which leaders and sponsors of the parent body have been long preparing to make. But there has not been offered a compensating or corresponding confession by the insurgent majority.

The legal practitioner who is the creature, master or puppet of a political machine, yields obedience only in form to the essence of professional codes. As lawyer for the defense in criminal trials, as counsel for a powerful corporation, as public prosecutor, his weather eye is upon the bench, a place of honor and distinction, and one likewise of power and influence. The code of ethics which he is most inclined to observe is one of his own making. Its strictness, its elasticity, or its complete absence proclaim the degree of his usefulness to those who seek and engage his services.

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I am inclined to the conviction that the American Bar Association, even in its determination to become more democratic and more representative, will not at once bring within its fold the unregenerate fringe made up of unprofessional members of the legal professions. But the objective aimed at may eventually be gained. The method adopted by the reorganizers will almost certainly increase quite largely the active voting and participating membership. Gradually the influences of this activity will be felt in every state and in every large city. That purging and cleansing process so long awaited may then be courageously undertaken.

A recent survey indicates, quite interestingly, the percentages of federal judges and state Supreme Court justices who are college graduates or who have had college training. Incidentally, it is shown that the percentages, after periodic fluctuations, are somewhat lower now than in recent years. But it is not made to appear that the figures are, in themselves, significant. The colleges are not now, even if they ever were, the mentors or disciplinarians of those seeking degrees. The diploma is not the answer. The bar, nationally or locally, will never rise above the level it carelessly or courageously sets for itself.

The Wide Horizon

France and Germany—A Fresh Start?

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN FRANCE

By Mallory Browne

PARIS

THE coming series of international conferences, at which Germany is expected to be represented once again after a prolonged "absence" from the diplomatic fold, has aroused something more than mere interest in France. It has given rise to a very fervent, very deeply sincere hope that this fresh start may produce a genuine and lasting improvement in Franco-German relations.

This hope on the part of the French people is not new, of course. It is safe to say that a vast majority of the people of France—and doubtless most of the people of Germany as well, for that matter—have long yearned for a rapprochement which would lift the heavy clouds of anxious fear hanging over Europe. But today what appears novel in France is the almost universal fervor with which this hope is held, not only by the public generally, but in political circles as well.

At the same time, however, the same old skepticism and deep-seated distrust still remain. Is Herr Hitler really sincere in his offers of peace to France? It is asked. And even if he is, does not this mean merely that he wants to come to an arrangement with France in western Europe so as to have his hands free in the East? Would not any Franco-German Entente be inevitably taken by France's allies in eastern and central Europe, notably Russia and Czechoslovakia, as abandoning them to their fate?

One day recently, during an *entr 'acte* at the Chamber, I was discussing this dilemma with a German acquaintance, the correspondent in Paris of one of the principal Berlin news agencies. As we strolled up and down the "Hall of Lost Steps" waiting for the session to continue, he remarked on the tragic contradiction between the obviously genuine desire of the French to make peace with Germany, and their apparent inability to overcome their fears sufficiently to attempt it.

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"But put yourself in their position," I said. "Remember *Mein Kampf* with its threats and imprecations against France, and its plans for expansion eastward."

"Naturally, if one tries to build on the past—either of the last century or of the last decade, when *Mein Kampf* was written, there's not much hope of getting anywhere," he replied. "What I contend is that Herr Hitler is really sincere now, today, in wanting to make friends with France for the present and for the future. Why not take him at his word?"

"Well, suppose then that he does want peace with the French—what about Czechoslovakia and Russia?"

"And Poland?" he countered. "What about Poland? If I had told you five years ago that Germany and Poland—'powder barrel of Europe'—would be on friendly terms, would you, would France have believed it? And Austria—what about the resumption of 'normal relations' between Germany and Austria? Why shouldn't similarly peaceful solutions be found tomorrow with Czechoslovakia, and even eventually with Russia—though don't forget we haven't even any common frontiers with Russia."

"Yes, that is all very true," I admitted. "But wasn't there an essential difference between the two? Isn't it possible to argue that the Germano-Polish rapprochement was made *against* Russia, which Poland feared even more, if possible, than Germany? France, on the other hand, has no other potential enemy."

"I see your point," my German friend replied, thoughtfully. "What you're getting at is, that to satisfy the Frenchman's sense of 'logic,' we must find someone or something against which France and Germany can ally themselves."

"Yes," I agreed, "it just about comes to that."

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"But that's easy," he continued, smiling. "We have just such a common enemy, the French and ourselves."

"You have? Who is it?" I exclaimed.

"Not who," he corrected. "What. Germany and France have a common enemy in the economic depression. Why shouldn't our two countries get together to combat this business crisis which is causing such misery in both nations?"

"Do you realize," he continued with growing enthusiasm, "that France and Germany are almost perfect complements economically, that they complete each other to a remarkable extent? If trade between the two were restored to normal—that is, if all currency and commercial restrictions between us were lifted, and the excessive protectionism arising from fear of war were abolished—the impulse it would give to commerce and industry in both countries would be immense. And why shouldn't such an arrangement between France and Germany be the beginning of a general removal of restrictions everywhere, and of a general revival of trade and prosperity?"

"Why not?" I agreed, as a bell sounded the signal for the resumption of the debate in the Chamber. "After all, it is mostly fear that has frozen the channels of trade and an agreement between Germany and France should certainly go a long way toward replacing this fear with confidence."

"Of course," my German acquaintance said. "It may not be easy, but the goal is worth the game. And can you think of a better basis for a Franco-German understanding than such a magnificent alliance against economic depression? I can't."

Neither could I.

(A French translation of this article is on page 4)